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* NATIONAL *
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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Run the "May 7" Cadre School Well and Consolidate and Develop the Gain of the Great Cultural Revolution

by

Wang Chung (王忠), Secretary of the CCP Hop'ing Ch'ü Committee, Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 24, 1973)

During the great cultural revolution, there appeared many newborn things of the revolution. Our comrades working in Party committees at various levels should warmly support these newborn things and actively promote their healthy growth. This is a vital problem concerning the consolidation and development of the gain of the great cultural revolution and the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The "May 7" cadre school is a newborn thing embodying the correct line. We should run the "May 7" cadre school on a permanent basis and firmly run it well.

Understand Clearly Its Significance and Warmly Support Its Growth

How a newborn thing is treated is determined by the understanding of this new born thing. The more clearly we understand the essence and role of the "May 7" cadre school and the significance of running the school, the higher will be our consciousness in running the school well.

For the sake of exchanging comprehensions with the comrades, we are going to discuss below some of our understandings of the "May 7" cadre school.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great political revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as a great revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. The appearance of the "May 7" cadre school is a valuable fruit of victory of this great revolution.

Chairman Mao always teaches us the necessity of paying attention to the grasping of the superstructure. He points out that in our country "there is harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base." The superstructure consisting of the state institutions and laws of the people's democratic dictatorship and with the socialist ideology guided by Marxism-Leninism is suited to the socialist economic base. However, "survivals of bourgeois ideology, certain bureaucratic ways of doing things in our state organs and defects in certain links in our state institutions are in contradiction with the socialist economic base."

In accordance with these teachings of Chairman Mao's, our Party committees at various levels should pay great attention to the grasping of revolution in the sphere of the superstructure. An important aspect of this is the need to do a good job in educating the cadres and to make a success of the ideological revolutionization of the cadres and the revolutionization of the organs.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the superstructure of our country has become more adaptable for the socialist economic base. However, the condition of harmony as well as contradiction between the superstructure and the economic base will continue to exist for a long time. Take the Party and government organs for illustration, there is still the need to keep on raising the consciousness of the cadres in the struggle in line, the need to overcome bureaucracy and guard against revisionism, etc. Because of this, it is necessary to grasp firmly and properly the work of educating the cadres. Only by doing this work well could the superstructure be able to better serve the socialist economic base in this direction. Only by doing this work well could our socialist system be consolidated and developed and could it play the important role of guaranteeing that our Party will not become revisionist and our state will not change color.

How could we do a good job in the education of cadres? The fundamental question is still to maintain a correct line. On the question of education for cadres, a struggle between the two lines has existed for a long time. What swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type pushed was a revisionist line for corroding and poisoning the cadres and for serving the scheme of capitalist restoration of their clique. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, for the sake of eliminating this revisionist line and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education, a profound struggle has been launched. The "May 7" cadre school is a by-product of this struggle and plays an important role in the struggle.

The great significance of this newborn thing--the "May 7" cadre school--lies in its creating of a new form of training and education for cadres based on Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education. More than four years of practice in our ch'ü has proved, by means of educating cadres in the "May 7" cadre school, we can guard against the cadres from returning to the

sinister revisionist road of "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and "eruption of a revolution in the depth of the soul" in the work of cadre education. Educating cadres in the "May 7" cadre school not only can raise the theoretical level of the cadres, but also can effectively overcome bureaucracy, apathy, arrogance and delicacy, and foster a revolutionized ideological style "so that our cadres not only will understand politics but also vocation and remain red and expert; act as officials and overlords floating on the top and separated from the people, but as truly fine cadres united as one with the people and supported by the people."

Based on this understanding, in the past few years, we all along paid attention to grasping the work of the "May 7" cadre school, handed the task of sending cadres of the whole ch'ü for training by rotation to the cadre school, and concentrated forces from various quarters to run properly the cadre school without setting up other organs for training cadres. Over the past four years or longer, we have set up in succession classes for training government and Party cadres by turns, training classes for new cadres, training classes for CYL cadres, classes for training teachers and medical workers by rotation, and training classes for Party members in the cadre school, and trained 39 groups comprising more than 3,900 participants. At present, cadres of the ch'ü, bureaux, companies and neighborhood organs have been trained by rotation two or more times, and almost all principal leading cadres of basic level units have been through training by rotation once. Facts show that the "May 7" cadre school is able to undertake the task of training any type of cadres.

Maintain the Correct Orientation for Running the School

All newborn things have to grow up in struggle. A violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology has been going on in the "May 7" cadre school from the very day it was set up.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as class enemies of all descriptions both at home and abroad have maliciously slandered and attacked the "May 7" cadre school. This proves in reverse that the "May 7" cadre school is correctly and properly run. We have organized the broad masses of cadres and personnel running the school to penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary fallacies of the class enemies, thereby enabling everybody to further strengthen his determination in running the cadre school well and taking the "May 7" road.

For the sake of eliminating the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and overcoming all kinds of resistance offered by old ideas and habits, only by taking the struggle in line as the key link and maintaining a correct orientation in running the school could the Party committee, in the course of exercising leadership over work in the cadre school, guarantee the healthy growth of such a newborn thing as the cadre school. In the past few years, we mainly grasped the following problems:

(1) Stand firm on taking the basic line of the Party as the key link and closely serving the actual struggle in cadre school work.

Chairman Mao teaches: "As for education for cadres whether at work or in schools for cadres, a policy should be established of focusing such equation on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded." Consistent adherence to this teaching of Chairman Mao's is an important guarantee for eliminating the pernicious influence of the revisionist line and running the "May 7" cadre school well.

We paid attention to reminding the school personnel that they must firmly adhere to the principle of unity of theory and reality, and must not, as criticized by Chairman Mao in "Reform Our Study," teach philosophy without directing the students to study the logic of the Chinese revolution, and teach economics without directing the students to study the characteristics of the Chinese economy. We opposed the idea of "studying theory at the cadre school and returning to take part once more in struggle" among the students, and emphasized linking up reading with criticism of revisionism, and studying the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism through struggle.

At the initial stage, we called on the leading members of the cadre school to pay attention to grasping the line and revolutionary mass criticism. After the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, we emphasized that the cadre school must firmly and properly grasp this matter of prime importance--criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and by means of reading and study, properly taught participation in labor, developed social investigation and conducted education in ideology and political line for the cadres. The results of practice showed that only by so doing could the awareness of line struggle of the students be effectively raised.

(2) Maintain the excellent tradition of "studying side by side with taking part in production" and closely coordinate reading, manual labor and joining the production brigade for tempering.

In this connection, we have together with the leading comrades of the cadre school, overcome two kinds of erroneous tendencies. One is the tendency to pay attention only to manual labor but to neglect theoretical study The other is to neglect productive labor, joining the production brigade for tempering and conducting social investigation after laying emphasis on reading. Everybody has come to appreciate through practice that the making of suitable arrangements for the close coordination of reading, manual labor and joining the production brigade for tempering is a question bearing on preserving the characteristics of the cadre school and bringing into play the strong points of the cadre school. Only by maintaining this method can the cadres be given an all-round training and the objective of "transforming the students' thought" be better achieved.

(3) Stand firm on running the school through diligence and frugality and preserve the revolutionary style of hard struggle.

The "May 7" cadre school must consistently adhere to the principle of running all undertakings through diligence and frugality, and it must also educate the students in braving hard and better struggle and in forever

preserving the political character of hard struggle. Therefore, it is necessary to implement the policy of running the school through diligence and frugality. Under the situation of the uninterrupted improvement of material conditions in the cadre school, the question of continued adherence to this policy merits our attention.

The principles we have discussed with leading comrades of the cadre school are: For the sake of insuring that the student would read and study conscientiously, there should be adequate improvement in the matter of lighting and lodging, but, the revolutionary style of self-reliance and hard struggle should be preserved. Students not only must diligently apply themselves in study, but also must assiduously temper themselves through manual labor and preserve the style of leading a hard and simple life.

Mobilize the Whole Party and Be Promoters of Progress Together

It will never do to rely on a few persons to run the "May 7" cadre school properly. We should rely on the whole Party, arouse the masses and mobilize everybody to be a promoter of this newborn thing--the "May 7" cadre school.

I am in charge of the work of the cadre school under the ch'ü Party committee. For the sake of mobilizing the "squad members" of the Party committee to show concern for the "May 7" cadre school and properly grasp such work together, each year I brought up a number of times the work of the cadre school as a topic for discussion at the ch'ü Party committee, and placed it on the agenda of the ch'ü Party committee. Many important problems were collectively studied and jointly decided by the ch'ü Party committee.

For example: After defining the jurisdiction over the cadre school, we treated it as a department of the ch'ü Party organ and put a standing member of the ch'ü Party committee in charge of it. In order to provide the cadre school with a stronger leading body, we selected and sent a member of the ch'ü Party committee who was also a standing committee member of the ch'ü revolutionary committee to act as the No. 1 person of the cadre school. Several leading comrades of the ch'ü Party committee regularly listened to reports from the cadre school. Training plans for the cadre school were all submitted to the standing committee of the ch'ü Party committee for discussion and approval.

We pointed out to Party organizations at various levels in the ch'ü that the proper running of the "May 7" cadre school is a common task of all Party organizations in the whole ch'ü, and called on all of them to show concern for and lend support to the "May 7" cadre school and to conscientiously grasp the work of training cadres by rotation. For the sake of acquainting everybody with the conditions of the cadre school, we transmitted on a number of occasions the requests for instructions and reports from the cadre school to various basic level units. A number of political work conferences convened by the ch'ü Party committee had also discussed the question of properly running the "May 7" cadre school.

At present, the overwhelming majority of units in the whole ch'ü are all able to implement conscientiously the plan of sending cadres for training by rotation, and the leading cadres of many units are setting the pace by going to the cadre school to study and for tempering. The Party organizations of various units are adopting the method of sending people to the cadre school to visit the students and other methods so as to work in coordination with the cadre school and to give proper ideological education to the students. The departments concerned also pay attention to helping the cadre school solve some actual problems.

The ch'ü Party committee and Party organizations at various levels pay attention to regularly conducting education in the "May 7 Directive" for the broad masses of commune members and cadres. The ch'ü Party committee has on three occasions summed up the work of the "May 7" cadre school at the cadre conferences of the whole ch'ü and cited the outstanding school personnel and students. The consciousness of the broad masses of cadres in taking the "May 7" road has risen higher and higher. The broad masses of cadres and revolutionary people of the whole ch'ü enthusiastically support and take good care of the "May 7" cadre school.

In the past few years, our ch'ü Party committee had done something in the running of the cadre school, but there were still many shortcomings in our work. Henceforth we shall strive for improvement and make further endeavor in running the "May 7" cadre school even better.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Revolution in Production Must Be Preceded by Revolution in Thinking

- Experience of Ch'inyang hsien, Honan, in breaking out of a situation marked by no progress in agricultural production for five years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 22, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

In the past few years, agricultural production in Ch'inyang hsien, Honan, went through a tremendous change--from five years of hovering around the same level to a two-year leap. The process of this change is of great educational significance. At first, they laid the blame on the elements and on the masses for the stagnant state of production but never looked for the root cause from their own way of thinking. Later, they listened to mass criticism, started an ideological revolution, and a tremendous change in the situation followed.

It is not difficult for a person to admit verbally that he is arrogant, smug and conservative, but it is not so easy for him to embrace high hopes and ambition and translate his determination into action. This was achieved by Ch'inyang hsien only after struggle. With unified thinking and great resolution, those of the hsien ceased to "avoid what is difficult and for what is easy" and went ahead after learning of the difficulties involved. They dared to head for those backward areas where work was more difficult to carry out, thereby bringing about a change in the outlook.

Those places that have not changed their production features to any appreciable extent should receive enlightenment from this, and look for and close the gap.

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In the campaign to learn from Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang, after the per-mow grain output of a hsien has caught up with the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production," how can continuous development be achieved at a relatively fast rate? The practice of Ch'inyang hsien, Honan Province, in the past two years has provided some experience.

Lying on the southern slope of the Taihsing Mountains, Ch'inyang hsien encompasses both banks of the Ch'in River and consists mostly of flatland. In 1966, the average per-mow grain yield of the whole hsien had reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production." But up to 1970, the per-mow grain yield stayed all the time at the level of 400-odd catties.

In the past two years, the mass campaign to learn from Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang put an end to the situation of Hsiyang hsien hovering around the same grain production level. By 1971, the average per-mow yield of the whole hsien rose to 554 catties, thereby surpassing the "Yellow River" level. In 1972, wheat reached in one season the target set in the "Program." Despite the serious drought and windstorms in autumn, a good harvest for the whole year was reaped with the average per-mow yield standing at 604 catties. In these two years, the diversified economy also made great headway. This year another bumper wheat harvest was reaped, and the per-mow output reached in one season the target set in the "Program."

How could Ch'inyang hsien achieve such spectacular progress in two years?

The Leading Body of the Hsien Party Committee Must First Practice Revolution in Thinking

After the autumn of 1970, as soon as the new Party committee of Ch'inyang hsien was set up, everyone seriously summed up experiences and lessons drawn from the lack of progress in grain production in the past few years. At that time, some hsien Party committee members said, "There was no increase in grain output last year because of floods, and the windstorm must be blamed for lack of progress this year." Some members disagreed with this way of looking at things. They said, "Why was it that the Tachai brigade could wrest a high yield in a year of serious natural disasters? We cannot always look for the causes from the objective and put the blame on the elements."

In the winter of 1970, at the Hsihsiang brigade of Hsihsiang commune with more complicated problems, the hsien Party committee called a meeting of cadres at three levels to conduct open-door rectification and listen to opinions. The broad masses of the basic-level cadres sharply pointed out that the main cause of stagnant grain production was that the leadership was arrogant, smug and conservative in thinking. They declared: "You leading members do not learn the experiences of other places and heed the criticism of the higher level. When there is a reduction in output you look for the causes from the elements, and when problems arise, you look for the causes from the lower levels....." The sharp criticism aroused an ideological struggle among the leading members of the hsien Party committee.

During this period, some leading members of the hsien Party committee led investigation groups deep into brigades of different types to make investigations. They discovered three states of affairs: First, certain brigades which the hsien Party committee had all along considered as advanced had a spate of problems and some of them had even fallen flat. Second, quite a number of the big villages and brigades were more seriously affected by capitalist tendencies, and their low grain output formed a drag on the progress of the whole hsien. Third, though hit by the natural disasters in the same way, some communes and brigades registered a bigger margin of increase in grain production because they seriously learned from Tachai and made a vigorous effort in changing production conditions.

The stern facts showed the unqualified correctness of mass criticism. A comparison between the Chaochai brigade and the Shuinan brigade gave the comrades of the hsien Party committee enlightenment in a more concrete way. The Chaochai brigade of Tzuling commune was a point on which attention had been focused by the hsien Party committee. It originally gave a relatively good showing in learning from Tachai. Amidst praises, the leading members of the brigade waxed arrogant and self-complacent and relaxed their grip on class struggle. As a result, a whiff of sinister wind rose and capitalism reared its head and the grain output stayed put. However, the Shuinan brigade of Ch'engkuanchen which was adversely affected by sand and alkali in the past was quite a different case. Formerly, this brigade had to count on the state for an annual supply of over 100,000 catties of grain for unified distribution. In 1967, the brigade Party branch issued the combat call, "Work hard for three to five years to turn the sand-packed land into fertile fields," and led the masses to fight hard for four years, thereby transforming the outlook in production. In 1970, the per-mow grain output rose to 720 catties, equivalent to an increase of more than three times compared with 1968. The brigade in question managed not only to put an end to the situation of feeding on grain for unified distribution but also contribute over 20,000 catties of grain to the state.

The responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee said with feeling that from the problems found in the Chaochai brigade and the striking fact that the Shuinan brigade had "wrested a high yield from sand-packed land," it could be seen that while the stagnant grain output of the whole hsien was partly due to the sabotage of the class enemy and partly due to the effects of natural disasters, underlying the idea of having almost "reached the ceiling in production" that prevailed among the cadres was almost an important cause. In particular, the conservative idea of the members of the hsien Party committee and their contentment with the present state of affairs formed an obstacle to the development of agricultural production in the whole hsien.

Because of this, the hsien Party committee has arrived at the unified understanding that a revolution in production must be preceded by a revolution in thinking.

Define the Main Direction of Attack and Strive To Change Production Conditions

Ch'inyang hsien is divided into two districts of Ch'innan and Ch'inpei. Ch'inpei has 140,000 mow of arable land, 100,000 mow of which lie on the plain and are the high-yield fields watched by the hsien Party committee. The other 40,000 mow are located in hilly and mountainous areas and were formerly looked upon as fields not allowing a big increase in production. Compared with Ch'innan, this district gives a limited total output although the per-unit-area yield is relatively high. Furthermore, because the little land is shared by a large population, it is not in a position to supply the state with much commodity grain. Ch'innan has 300,000 mow of arable land on a vast plain that are more seriously affected by salinity and alkalinity. Its per-mow yield is not high, but the total output is quite big. Because there is a small population over a large area of land, this district is able to supply much more commodity grain.

In light of this situation, according to logic, the hsien Party committee should have concentrated its main forces on Ch'innan to tap to the full extent the potentialities for increase of production. But on the very contrary, the hsien Party committee not only directed its main leadership strength to Ch'inpei but also laid emphasis on the 100,000 mow of high-yield fields. Why? This was mainly a reflection of the state of mind of "avoiding the difficult for the easy" on the part of the leading cadres of the hsien Party committee. Ch'inpei is an old base where the awareness of the masses is high, the production conditions are more favorable and work moves more smoothly. Because Ch'innan is more susceptible to natural disasters such as drought and waterlogging, salinity and alkinity due to poor farmland irrigation facilities, some big villages and brigades there are for a long time in a backward state, and the class struggle was more complicated, work is much more difficult there.

Therefore, in order to enable Ch'inyang to make rapid headway in agriculture, we must shatter in a big way the mentality of the leadership in "avoiding the difficult for the easy" and vigorously whip up the revolutionary spirit in a determined effort to bring about a thorough transformation in the look of the old landscape. On the basis of meticulous investigations and studies, the Party committee of Ch'inyang hsien and the commune members and cadres jointly studied and formulated a hsien-wide 3-year plan for a major agricultural effort, and defined the main direction of attack for changing production conditions in the whole hsien. A major effort in excavating drainage and irrigation canals to bring saline and alkaline banks under control and to turn the 50,000-odd mow of saline and alkaline land in six communes of Ch'innan into high-yield field; a major battle on the northern slopes for building Tachai-type fields and turning the 40,000-odd mow of land on the slopes in Ch'inpei into irrigated fields. Beginning in the winter of 1970, Ch'inyang hsien concentrated its manpower and started to work for the realization of this plan.

In Ch'inpei, after two winters and two springs of hard fighting, an army over 3,000 strong fighting on the northern slopes carved out a 25-li long mountain-skirting canal in the towering Taihsing Mountains, thereby transforming the 15,000-odd mow of slope and hilly land into irrigated fields. Meanwhile, they constructed a small hydro-electric power generation plant and a 4-level water-lifting and irrigation station. Water was lifted up to the peaks so that most land that could not be irrigated by the mountain-skirting canal was also irrigated.

In Ch'innan, the labor army almost 10,000 strong worked on the saline and alkaline banks, summed up and popularized the experience of the Shanghsiang brigade in bringing salinity and alkalinity under control, and seized the initiative in controlling alkalinity. Soon after the project for removing the alkaline mounds and dredging the rivers was started in the Shanghsiang brigade, the severity of winter was felt. Some cadres and commune members could not help from exhibiting their fear of the cold and hardship. Liu Wan-lai, a member of the hsien Party committee and secretary to the Party committee of the Wangchao commune, understood that it was more effective for one to take the lead in doing something than to explain things with words thousands of times.

So he rolled up his trousers, went into the ice and mud, and worked over 20 days in a row. Seeing that Party committee secretary took the lead in doing hard work, the cadres and commune members dredged the rivers with ever greater efforts. After one winter of hard work, they excavated a drainage ditch more than 4 meters deep, more than 6 meters wide and more than 5 li long, and removed six big alkaline mounds, thereby transforming over 1,000 mow of saline and alkaline land into fertile fields.

They popularized the experience of the Shanghsiang brigade and after a big battle extending over two winters and springs a drainage and irrigation network was constructed in the district of Ch'innan that used to be a sheet of water in times of waterlogging and a stretch of white in times of drought. The disaster-resistant ability was considerably strengthened. The six communes in this district that were seriously affected by salinity and alkalinity managed to increase production year after year, and turn the low-yield plots into bumper fields. The "leg-pulling" communes thus made new contributions.

Through concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation, Ch'inyang hsien achieved prominent results. In 1972, agricultural production showed great progress. In the five years before 1970, the annual total grain output in the whole hsien stood at around 150 million catties, of which about 50 million or 60 million catties came from the district of Ch'inpei and around 70 million or 80 million catties from the district of Ch'innan. In 1972, total grain output of the whole hsien rose to over 220 million catties, with over 150 million catties coming from the district of Ch'innan. A breakthrough in the situation of no progress in grain production in the whole hsien for five years was thus effected at one stroke.

Lay a Firm Hold on the Struggle between the Two Roads in Big Villages and Market Towns

In the past, the members of the Party committee of Ch'inyang hsien chose to stay at selected spot in places where conditions were more favorable and seldom went to those village-size brigades and backward brigades with more complicated conditions to guide work and sum up experience.

In the past two years, the members of the Party committee of Ch'inyang hsien went deep into the backward communes and brigades to stay at selected spots in places with most difficult conditions. The Paihsiang brigade is a village-size brigade with over 4,500 inhabitants and over 8,000 mow of land. For long, this brigade was seriously affected by the capitalist tendency to desert farming for commerce. A great portion of land constantly suffered from drought, waterlogging and alkalinity. Production development was all the time very slow. From the winter of 1970 to the spring of 1971, secretary Chang Ho-chao of the hsien Party committee stayed at a selected spot in this brigade all the time. Through doing labor and conducting investigations and studies, he learned that the backwardness of this brigade was mainly caused by the incorrect ideological style adopted by the members of the leading body and the vague understanding of the struggle between the two lines and the two roads on the part of certain cadres and commune members. Therefore, he helped the Party branch give the cadres and commune members a penetrating course of

education in the Party's basic line and carry out thoroughly various rural economic policies. The capitalist evil trend was checked. Meanwhile, the leading body of the brigade was overhauled. On this basis, an upsurge was whipped up in the building of farmland irrigation facilities. A major effort in one winter and one spring brought about a fundamental change in the production conditions of the whole brigade. In 1970, the average per-mow grain output of this brigade was only 346 catties. In 1971, it shot up to 628 catties.

Ch'inyang hsien have over 20 village-size brigades. Though they make up less than 10 percent of the total number of brigades in the whole hsien, they almost account for one quarter of the whole hsien in population and area. The overwhelming majority of these village-size brigades are rural market towns where the class struggle is rather complicated and capitalist tendency is rahter serious. They are often units with "long-standing, big and difficult" problems. The poor work performance in these brigades was one of the important causes of the lack of progress in agricultural production in the whole hsien. The Party committee of Ch'inyang hsien introduced to other village-size brigades the experience acquired from the Paihsiang brigade. The secretary and deputy secretaries and standing committee members of the hsien Party committee committed themselves to village-size brigades on a work-sharing basis. The principal responsible cadres of various communes also took the initiative in going to the village-size brigades having a hold on their own communes to stay at selected spots. After over two years of work, most of these brigades joined the advanced ranks.

As many of the backward brigades had later caught up with and surpassed the advanced brigades, the latter had to forge ahead more bravely. With the Party branch secretaries of the Chaochai brigade liquidating their arrogance and self-complacency, the conditions quickly changed. With the revolutionary spirit cum desperation, they worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants in a big way for two winters and two springs. On rubble-packed slopes were converted into 510 mow of Tachai-type fields, and output began to climb up. The change of the Chaochai brigade from the advanced to hovering and again to an advanced state also gave a boost to certain advanced brigades in the whole hsien. The hsien Party committee came further to understand that progressiveness and backwardness are interchangeable and that the advanced that are arrogant and smug would also become backward. The brigades energetically exposed contradictions, looked for gaps and formulated measures for catching up with each other and inspiring each other. They continued with their forward march along the road of learning from Tachai.

- By Our Own Correspondent and Reporter

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GRAIN HARVEST

South China Autonomous Region Reports Good Maize Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 25, 1973)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, has reaped a good harvest of early maize, one of the major crops in the region. output in many areas was higher than last year.

the hochih area reports a ten per cent increase over an area of more than 66,000 hectares. in a number of production teams, the output of early maize alone already reached the annual grain target of six tons per hectare.

following chairman mao's teaching "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony", kwangsi expanded the acreage of early maize this year by 19,300 hectares. advanced technique and experience in growing maize were summed up and popularized. this plus the use of fine strains of hybrid maize and the adoption of rational close planting helped to increase output.

another factor contributing to the good harvest was improved field management. when a windstorm had flattened part of the maize crop in the tu-an yao autonomous county earlier this year, the cadres and commune members set the crop to rights plant by plant, added soil around the root, gave a top-dressing and thus reduced the losses to the minimum. later, when the maize was flowering, there were prolonged rains and the peasants had to do artificial supplementary pollination. the county finally reaped a good harvest.

DROUGHT

People of North China Hsien Fight Extraordinary Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 25, 1973)

the people of hsiyang county in north china curbed the worst drought in their living memory by putting up a 50-day stubborn fight this spring. they completed the sowing of autumn-harvested crops according to plan and luxuriant crops now carpet the terraced fields.

the drought lasted 17 months in this county in central shansi province. following an unusually dry year, no snow or rain fell in the first five months of this year. many sections of the county's five major rivers had dried up by the time of the 1973 spring sowing and there was no water in the smaller reservoirs. eighty per cent of the land, most of which is on loess hills, was too dry for sowing.

the people were not cowed. they organized their strength, going about their jobs confidently. apart from putting to use the existing irrigation facilities and building new ones, they moved 52 million buckets of water to the fields by shoulder pole and vehicles of all kinds in just fifty days in april and may. maize, sorghum and millet were sown in time on 14,600 hectares during the two months and late autumn-harvested crops were planted on another 9,300 hectares following the first summer rain in june.

the drought was a severe test for the county. it had to choose between the two alternatives: to wait for rain and yield to nature or to fight it squarely. acting according to chairman mao's revolutionary line, the county communist party committee decided to mobilize the people to fight the drought by relying on their collective strength.

although the county's 1972 rainfall was only one-fifth of normal, the county achieved a good harvest averaging 7.09 tons per hectare after protracted struggle. the county party committee cited this in calling on the people to continue the battle for another good harvest this year.

cadres from the county down to the commune level joined the commune members in a mammoth campaign to move water from rivers, wells and water holes to fields. a steady flow of trucks, tractors, horse carts and pushcarts transported water along motor roads. men and women carrying buckets of water on shoulder poles filed

into long queues up hillside footpaths. people dug small pits in the fields, poured in water and sowed the seeds hill by hill.

apart from those building water control projects, all people, men and women, old and young, turned out. at the height of this spring's sowing, as many as 90,000 people took part. grandmothers came with their grandchildren to bring jars of domestic slop water to irrigate the fields.

all sources of water were tapped, including water from holes dug into dried-up river beds and underground water found in abandoned coal pits. the watchword was: "send every drop of water to the fields to achieve a full stand of seedling exclamation"

in the worst hit part of the county, the chiehtu commune, the local river dried up and no underground water could be found. thousands of people moved water by shoulder pole and vehicles. one hundred young militiamen in the peichiehtu brigade used 50 pushcarts to fetch water, making four round trips a day with a total distance of more than 50 kilometres. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they transported 300,000 buckets of water to irrigate 60 hectares of dry hilly land in a little of over one month.

there were many such youth shock teams moving water by shoulder pole, cart or bicycle.

asked what the people had relied on in overcoming the severe drought, chen yung-kuei, secretary of the hsiyang county communist party committee who took part in the anti-drought battle, said that the people had relied on their own shoulders, on the revolutionary spirit they had developed in the movement to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

in order to sow one mou of land (15 mou to a hectare), the people had to bring in at least 200 buckets of water. that meant 100 round trips with two water buckets carried by shoulder pole for a total of hundreds of kilometres. the figures show the revolutionary determination of the people.

the cadres went wherever the work was most difficult. practically all cadres in the county carried water in the anti-drought battle. they were both commanders and fighters. they relied firmly on the masses, summed up their experience and used this to direct the battle. deputy county party secretary chao man-tsang worked with members of the tachai and chiehtu communes that were worst hit.

when abandoned small coal pits were explored to see if there was water, the cadres took the lead in going down. the air inside the mines was foul and short of oxygen.

tien li-tai, party secretary of the lichiachuang commune, worked with other cadres for four days inside a swamped pit in order to install pipes and a pump to conduct water to a high point on a hill.

a hill slope in the soloyu production brigade had to be blasted in order to lay a 1,890-metre-long pipe to lift water from a gully. some detonation charges did not go off after the fuses were lit. the brigade party branch secretary, chang pao-kuei, went to the site to refix the fuses at great personal risk.

while mobilizing the people to fight the drought, the county party committee asked the party organizations at all levels in hsiyang to see to it that the people would have adequate rest and eat well. it decided that there should be two hours of rest for the commune members every day after lunch. it also stressed that soya beans should be grown well since noodles made of soya bean and maize flour are a local favorite.

the firm determination and strength of the commune members stem from their confidence in their collective economy and their love for their socialist country under the leadership of the party and chairman mao.

at meetings held in the chiehtu commune to discuss ways of coping with the drought, poor and lower-middle peasants put forward many suggestions and asked the commune party committee to "turn difficulties into a motive force" and lead the masses in overcoming the dry spell. in this area 450 out of the 5,000 people died of famine and 580 fled the land during the 1920 drought. three hundred and seventy children were sold by their families to save them from starving to death.

the peasants recalled that before liberation every natural disaster wiped out farms, forced people from the land and took a heavy toll of life. last year's drought was far more serious, but the people got a good harvest and their life was secure.

"the socialist system and the collective economy stand us in good stead even in years of natural disaster. we will do all we can to fight the drought however great the difficulties exclamation" they vowed.

in the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the hsiyang county party committee has led the people in repudiating the trash that history is created by a handful of heroes, an idealist notion spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers that brands the masses as mobs. this has raised the people's political consciousness and increased their confidence. as the cadres put it, the anti-drought battle is a proof that the labouring people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought have immense strength and wisdom.

this battle was not a defensive one. new irrigation facilities were added, thus laying the foundation for further progress. the people in hsiyang last year completed more than 1,000 irrigation projects, enlarging the irrigated area by 1,280 hectares. this spring they built irrigation facilities for another 800 hectares.

the explosion of dynamite resound through the construction sites of new reservoirs and other water control projects. rapid progress is being made in digging a 20-kilometre-long canal across hills.

after a prolonged drought, rain has fallen several times since early june. the young seedlings sown are growing well. the commune members say that the rain would be of no use at all without the 50-day anti-drought battle which has enabled them to achieve a full stand of seedlings. the communes throughout the county are strengthening field management in striving for a good autumn harvest.

Mutual Help and Cooperation in North China
Hsien Wins in the Fight Against Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jul. 26, 1973)

when the worst drought in living memory hit hsiyang county in north china this spring, the members of the tachai production brigade stopped drawing on the water supply from the nearby kuochuang reservoir. instead, the people of tachai carried water from wells, by shoulder pole, although that involved hard labour, in order that other brigades might get more water.

this is one of many examples of the spirit of mutual help and cooperation shown by the people of hsiyang county in shansi province in grappling with the drought, which, up to this spring, lasted 17 months.

at the meeting of the people of the tachai production brigade this spring when they discussed how to combat the drought, one member said: "we have built a large number of irrigation projects over the years, thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. but other brigades have greater difficulties than we. we should keep their difficulties in mind and leave as much water as possible for them."

other members concurred and expressed their views in these terms: "if our brigade alone wins a bigger harvest, the amount of grain we can reap is obviously limited.

if chairman **Mao's directive 'store grain everywhere'** is to be implemented, it is important for all the communes and brigades to produce more."

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, dug a 7-kilometre-long irrigation canal linked to the kuochuang reservoir. this project, together with the pump wells and water-storage pits they built, can provide irrigation for most of tachai's farmland. if the canal was opened, the water from the reservoir would flow by gravity to the fields on the hill slopes.

yet, to conserve the water for other brigades, the people of tachai decided at the meeting to use water from wells. they walked long distances to fetch water and sowed the land and watered it hill by hill. almost the whole village turned out to carry the water by carrying pole and even in jars and wash basins. they put in about 20 man-days of labour to sow every mou (one fifteenth of a hectare) of land as compared with two or three man-days in a normal year. what is more, the brigade fulfilled its sowing target in good time.

in other parts of hsiyang county the people are saying: "tachai has set us another fine example. at a time of difficulty it has shown its love for the collective and for the country. they have shown a truly noble communist spirit."

in the fight against this severe drought, every drop of water was most precious, but what the people held to be still more precious was the over-all view, the interests of the revolution as a whole. communes and brigades which had more water at their command helped those that were short of water. the better equipped ones helped those with fewer irrigation facilities. "in order to help others, we will leave difficulties to ourselves", this is a spirit being fostered among the people.

the nantuhai production brigade of the liuchiachuang commune early this year discovered an abundant supply of water in an abandoned coal pit that was sealed off two years ago. it immediately installed a water pump at the pit. with the aid of this pump, the brigade irrigated 20 hectares of land on which it sowed maize. and people from other brigades came to fetch water, lining up in queues around the coal pit.

some brigade members took a narrow view of this. they said: "we spent a lot of effort on surveying the coal pit and we paid for the pump. now more and more people are coming. it is getting to be so crowded there that we ourselves often find it a lot of trouble to get our water. how about telling them all not to come any more exclamation"

but the great majority of the brigade members disagreed. the veteran peasant chiao huan-hsiao said: "when i see that not only are our maize fields covered in green plants but also the fields of the other brigades, i feel very happy. if our fields were green while the fields of other brigades were parched and barren, i don't think we could look on without feeling distressed."

the party branch of the nantuhai brigade made the following comparison: while the nantuhai brigade has only 60 hectares of maize fields, the other brigades of the commune which are drawing water from this coal pit have sown 660 hectares of maize. if only this 60 hectares are irrigated, the total output will not exceed 500 tons of grain, while the 660 hectares, if well irrigated, will be able to yield 4,000 tons.

the brigade party branch then put forward this question for discussion: why is the brigade and the whole commune working to achieve a higher output?

members of the brigade said: "we are not simply working to produce food grain for ourselves and our families. over and above this we are striving to increase grain output so as to contribute more to the building of socialism. the reason why we are helping the other brigades is also to benefit the cause of socialism." the members of this brigade pledged themselves to emulate the tachai brigade's fine spirit of helping others in the interests of the revolution.

the nantuhai brigade stopped using its irrigation canals, for that meant that part of the water would be lost through seepage and evaporation. instead the brigade members carried water from the pit by shoulder pole. and as more and more people came to fetch water, the brigade installed a second pump and built a new ditch so that more could draw on the water supply.

when, at a meeting in the wachiu people's commune in mid-may, it was reported that some of the maize seed sown in the hsiaowachiu brigade failed to sprout and 13 hectares had to be replanted, all the other brigades in the commune volunteered to help. that very evening, a nearby brigade delivered 240 buckets of water to the hsiaowachiu brigade. from a third brigade came 90 people pulling carts and carrying shoulder poles to deliver 228 buckets of water.

with the help of the other brigades, the hsiaowachiu brigade replanted all the 13 hectares after days of hard work.

when some communes learned that the lichiachuang commune, farming one of the driest parts of the county, had to transport water from places as far away as a dozen kilometres and more, they came to its aid. the party secretary and two deputy party secretaries of the pachou commune

visited the lichiachuang commune to investigate in what way they could be of help. they then put a water storage pond and a pump of their own commune at the disposal of the lichiachuang commune. two other communes sent tractors to help transport water.

a number of trucks that came to hsiyang county to transport coal stopped by the side of a water storage pond after unloading the coal and waited their turn to load buckets of water. when asked why they were loading water, one of the truck drivers replied: "we came to transport coal, but we are so moved by the revolutionary spirit of the people here that we feel we must carry a few truckloads of water for them, in addition to fulfilling our coal-transport quotas."

working with concerted will, the people of hsiyang county completed the spring sowing in good time, according to plan, and the crops have sprouted and are growing luxuriantly. although rain has fallen recently, they have not slackened their efforts but are tending the crops with great care in order to win a good autumn harvest.

RIVER CONTROL

Southwest China Commune Keeps Yangtze Tributary Within Bounds

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jul. 25, 1973)

a people's commune along the minchiang river, a tributary of the yangtze, has relied on its collective strength to defeat floods and produce one good harvest after another.

the heilung people's commune in southwest china's szechwan province is a low-lying area frequently subjected to floods. before liberation, the kuomintang reactionary government fleeced the people in the name of taming the river. in fact, it paid scant attention to water conservancy work while the people led a miserable life. when the high water season came, torrents overran the plain along the river and swept the farmland. houses were ruined and people drowned. after the floods, disease was rampant.

the minchiang river split into three branches for more than ten kilometres and cut heilung township into four tracts of pebble-strewn land.

after liberation, the people organized mutual aid teams and later agricultural cooperatives. sustained efforts were made to build dykes then, but not under a unified plan. dykes were frequently washed away by torrents and the peasants had to throw up new ones the next season.

in 1958, the 11 cooperatives in the township merged into a people's commune with 12,000 people and 660 hectares of land. relying on their collective strength, the people began new works to tame the minchiang river. a flood control department led the peasants in mapping out all-round plans for controlling the river after large-scale investigation was made of the flow of the river and the timing and extent of floods.

in the winter-spring slack seasons, people built the dyke section by section. they jumped into the cold, swift current to collect rocks to raise the dyke. old poor peasant chu an-sung said before liberation he saw floods sweep away many people and destroy houses and farmland. "the construction of the dyke means building socialism. i will not stop working here until it is finished," he pledged.

"in 1965, the people built a 2.5-kilometre-long dyke, but some parts of it were submerged by a flood the next year. after repairs were made, the people put up a dyke six kilometres long, seven metres high and twelve metres wide. it was completed in 1972 and sealed off the three branches of the river. later, the commune filled them in to link up the four tracts of land totalling 133 hectares. the commune members also dug a six-kilometre-long canal which brought forty hectares of farmland under irrigation, and built a hydro-electric power station.

through hard work and self-reliance, the commune has done more than one million cubic metres of earth-and-stone work in nine years.

better water conservancy facilities have brought higher farm output. total grain output in 1972 was more than double that in 1963, the year before the work was started. grain yield averaged over 6 tons per hectare for six consecutive years. the output of tobacco, rapeseed and cotton has also increased since 1963. tobacco increased by 90 per cent, rapeseed 267 per cent and cotton 380 per cent. the pigs in stock increased 2.47 times. in the nine years, the commune sold to the state more than 2,100 tons of cotton, tobacco, peanuts and rapeseed, and 13,000 pigs. it harvested 15 per cent more wheat this summer than last.

HONGKONG AND MACAO

Peking Banquet Welcomes Hongkong and Macao Patriots Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, chiao kuan-hua and lo ching-chang gave a banquet here this evening to cordially receive the chinese patriots visiting group from hongkong and macao with wong kwan cheng as the leader and ho yin, li tzu-sung and wen kang-lan as the deputy leaders.

present were jung yi-jen, huang chang-shui and leading members of departments concerned li chin-teh, miao hai-ling, ching pu-chun, peng hua, liang shang-yuan and chu man-ping. liang wei-lin and li chu-sheng, director and deputy director of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency, were also present.

prior to the banquet, liao cheng-chih had a talk with all members of the group. he gave them an account of the excellent situation both at home and abroad and encouraged them to make greater contributions to the cause of patriotism.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Sino-Australia Trade Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Canberra, Jul. 24, 1973)

a trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of australia was signed here today. pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and j.f. cairns, australian minister of overseas trade and minister of secondary industry, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

present at the signing ceremony were frank crean, treasurer, and j. scully, deputy secretary of the department of overseas trade, of australia, wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia, and all members of the chinese government trade delegation.

after signing the agreement, the two ministers expressed their common wish to further the economic and trade relations between china and australia.

yesterday afternoon, pai hsiang-kuo called separately on charles jones, minister for transport and minister of civil aviation, and rex connor, minister for minerals and energy.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth Leave Peking for Tsingtao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth left here for tsingtao by special plane this morning to take a rest.

accompanying the prime minister are ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. general duong sam ol and keat chhon and their wives; madame sarin chhak, wife of foreign minister

sarin chhak; second vice-foreign minister and madame van piny; and madame toch kham doeun, wife of cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun.

the distinguished cambodian guests were seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang chen; liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and sun hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy in cambodia.

also on hand were minister of the r.g.n.u.c. thiounn prasith and ambassador toch kham doeun.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to tsingtao.

when prime minister and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests arrived in tsingtao this afternoon, they were welcomed at the airport by liu chung-chien, vice-chairman of the tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee; yang li, deputy commander of the north china sea fleet of the chinese people's liberation army; pei wei-tseng, commander of the p.l.a. tsingtao garrison; and shih shih-ping, wang hsiao-han, cheng kan, hao chien-hsiu and chang yun-wu, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friendly Personage Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

chilean friendly personage jose venturelli arrived here by air today at the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

the guest was greeted at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lin ping, leading member of a department concerned, as well as jose venturelli's daughter paz venturelli who arrived here earlier.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President to Visit China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, will arrive in peking on july 27 for a state visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

Congolese President Ngouabi Leaves Brazzaville for State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jul. 26, 1973)

marien ngouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of congo, left here by special plane this morning for peking for a state visit to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the chinese government.

accompanying the president on his china visit were wife of the president, some leaders of the congolese party of labour, government and the armed forces as well as responsible members of the congolese trade union, women, youth and other mass organizations.

present at the brazzaville airport to see president ngouabi off were pierre nze, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the congolese party of labour in charge of propaganda, miakassissa dieudonne, president of the bureau of the national people's assembly, victor tamba-tamba, minister of urbanisation and housing, alexandre denguet, minister of justice, labour and seals, jean-pierre thystere-tchicaya, minister of technical, professional and higher education, dieudonne manu-mahoungou, minister of commerce, alphonse empana, minister of health and social affairs, august batina, minister of primary and secondary education, joachim yhomby-opango, chief of the general staff of the national people's army, and members of the central committee of the congolese party of labour, senior officials and officers as well as responsible members of mass organizations.

also present at the airport were liu ying-hsien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and diplomatic envoys of other countries accredited to congo.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Addis Ababa for Home

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 25, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation headed by dr. fan shao-yu left here for home today after attending the medical advisory panels on blood, liver and spleen diseases and on health planning in africa sponsored by the organization of the african unity and visiting medical institutes in ethiopia.

during its stay in ethiopia, the chinese delegation visited hospitals and research institutes in addis ababa, kefa province, and haraer province and exchanged experience with ethiopian medical officials and doctors.

ketema abebe, ethiopian minister of public health, gave a dinner in honour of all members of the chinese delegation. chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen also gave a dinner on the visit of the chinese medical delegation to ethiopia.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Jamaican Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

michael manley, prime minister of jamaica, received li chao, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to jamaica, and had a friendly talk with him yesterday, according to a report from kingston.

present on the occasion were permanent secretary macfarlane and chief of protocol louis boothe of the ministry of external affairs of jamaica.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Prime Minister Tanaka Receives Chinese Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 25, 1973)

japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka received at the prime minister's official residence today all the members of the chinese volleyball delegation headed by hsia lang.

present on the occasion were chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and other officials of the chinese embassy.

present on the japanese side were masaichi nishikawa, chairman of the japan volleyball association, norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and others.

prime minister tanaka shook hands with hsia lang, chen chu and other members of the delegation. he said: "you have played matches and made visits to various places in japan. your visit has strengthened the ties of friendship between japan and china. this is more significant than volleyball matches." prime minister tanaka encouraged the chinese and japanese volleyballers to learn from each other.

he also told the chinese volleyball players: "please convey my regards to premier chou en-lai. i highly value the 'collection of poems with annotations of the kingdom of chu' given me by chairman mao."

after the reception, prime minister tanaka had a photo taken together with the chinese delegation.

Japanese Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Volleyball Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 25, 1973)

masayoshi ohira, japanese foreign minister, received the members of the visiting chinese volleyball delegation headed by hsia lang at the japanese foreign ministry here today.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was present.

present on the japanese side were kiyoshi mizuno, japanese parliamentary vice-minister of foreign affairs; masaichi nishikawa, chairman of the japanese volleyball

association; and norio shirato, secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

foreign minister ohira had a friendly talk with the members of the delegation.

hsia lang, leader of the delegation, thanked foreign minister ohira for his meeting with all members of the delegation.

Japanese Delegations Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1973)

the japanese friendship delegation to china led by kokichi nakada, governor of tayama prefecture, and the delegation for the promotion of japan-china friendly exchanges led by issei sawada, governor of kumamoto prefecture, left here by air this morning for visits to shanghai and hangchow before leaving for home.

the japanese delegations were seen off at the airport by vice-president of the china-japan friendship association wang yun-sheng and leading members of other organizations concerned. also present was yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

the japanese delegations jointly gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening. present were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned, including liao cheng-chih, chu tu-nan, wang yun-sheng, yu hui-yung, sun ping-hua, shih lin-feng, chou yi-liang, ching pu-chun, han hsi-ya, chu liang and ku chin-hsin.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

while in peking, the japanese guests visited a people's commune and a school, and toured places of historical interest.

Japanese Professor Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1973)

professor of the japanese konan university nobuyuki araki, his wife and his mother and two other members of his family arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, liu ju-kun and lu peng-fei.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 26, 1973)

the chinese volleyball delegation headed by hsia lang left here for home by plane today after ending its friendly visit to japan.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were leading members of the japanese volleyball association, the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and officials of the chinese embassy in japan.

on the eve of its departure, the chinese delegation held a reciprocal banquet here.

among those present were chuji kuno, japanese posts and telecommunications minister; masaichi nichikawa, chairman of the japanese volleyball association; kenza nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); other japanese friends from various circles; and li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents were also present.

hsia lang and masaichi nichikawa spoke at the banquet. the chinese and japanese volleyball players present sang together.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korea Must Be Reunified, Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today to mark the.20th anniversary of victory of the korean fatherland liberation war. the editorial entitled "the 3,000-li land must be reunified" reads in full as follows:

today is the glorious festival of the 20th anniversary of victory of the korean fatherland liberation war. the chinese people extend warm greetings and lofty regards to the heroic korean people.

in june 1950, u.s. imperialism brazenly unleashed a war of aggression against korea. in defiance of brute force, the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and the workers' party of korea waged a sublime and heroic war in defence of their country. the chinese people following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao sent the chinese people's volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people. with the support of the people throughout the world and after three years of valiant fighting, the korean people eventually won a great victory in the war against aggression and forced the united states of america to sign the korean armistice agreement on july 27, 1953. the great victory of the korean fatherland liberation war has not only defended the independence and security of their fatherland, but also made an important contribution to the cause of liberation of the oppressed nations and people the world over.

after the korean armistice, the industrious and courageous korean people, bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, healed the wounds of war in a short time and achieved tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. at present, the korean people who are continuing to carry out the line of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence" are advancing triumphantly toward the grandiose targets of realization of the six-year plan for national economy and the three major tasks of technical revolution through displaying the chollima spirit and travelling along the course charted by the 5th congress of the workers' party of korea.

20 years have elapsed since the signing of the korean armistice agreement, but the 3,000-li land of korea remains in a state of division. it is well known that the provisions on the peaceful settlement of the korean question in the korean armistice agreement have

not been put into effect because of the obstruction of the u.s. and south korean authorities. the u.s. troops and the so-called "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" are still in south korea and are playing the role of obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. this goes against the desire of the korean people and the people of all countries.

for years, the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea have made unremitting efforts to end the national agony caused by the division and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. on the very day after the korean armistice comrade kim il sung solemnly called on all the korean people to join hands to achieve the reunification and independence of the fatherland. in may 1972, comrade kim il sung put forward the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which led to the publication of the joint statement of north and south korea and opened the way to contacts and negotiations between the north and the south. on last june 23, comrade kim il sung put forward the five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, once again pointing out the correct way to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. but the pak jung hi clique in south korea has constantly sabotaged the korean armistice agreement, violated the joint statement of north and south korea, and aggravated tension, taking the road to perseverance in division and preparation for war. recently, the south korean authorities tried energetically to create "two koreas" and further deepen the division of korea so as to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. such acts of the pak jung hi clique cannot but evoke the strong opposition of all the korean people.

it is the popular desire and general trend to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. any attempt to violate this historical trend is doomed to failure. the u.s. troops should withdraw from south korea, and "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" should be dissolved. the question of korean reunification should be settled by the korean people themselves without any foreign interference. the current international situation is very favourable to the just cause of the korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we are convinced that through their prolonged and hard struggle, the heroic korean people can certainly overcome all the difficulties on the road of advance and attain the sacred goal of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

the chinese and korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing life and death, weal and woe. in the struggle against the common enemy, the chinese and korean peoples united closely and fought shoulder to shoulder; in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the two peoples have encouraged and helped each other. in future too, the chinese people will, as always, unite closely with the korean people and advance with them hand in hand. the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples will definitely become stronger daily and keep on growing.

Chinese Eastern Medicine and Pharmacology Study Group Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1973)

a seven-member chinese study group of eastern medicine and pharmacology led by ti hui-chu left peking by train this afternoon for the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing them off at the railway station were leading members of departments concerned ouyang ching, lu shang-ching, yen jung and li chia-hui.

also present were minister-counsellor li jae pil and first secretary sin gi do of the korean embassy in peking.

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Korea for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 26, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe left sinuiju, korea, for home today after a friendly performance tour of the country. the troupe carried with it the profound friendship of the korean people towards the chinese people.

seeing the troupe off at the railway station were kim gwan chu, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial administrative committee; kim gwan yop, vice-chairman of the north pyongan provincial committee of the korea-china friendship association; li in gi, director of the ministry of culture and art; as well as other korean friends of various circles and artists in sinuiju.

also present on the occasion was liu chun-pei, first secretary of the chinese embassy in korea.

the troupe arrived in korea on june 12. during its stay in the country, it gave 36 performances to over 93,000 spectators.

from july 16 to 26, the shenyang acrobatic troupe visited sinuiju city.

on the evening of july 23, kim byong ryul, chief secretary of the north pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea, kim hi jun, chairman of the north pyongan provincial administrative committee, saw a performance given by the acrobatic troupe. after the performance, they cordially met the chinese acrobats and congratulated them on their success. on behalf of the working people of sinuiju city, kim hi jun presented a silk banner to the shenyang acrobatic troupe.

prior to the performance, kim byong ryul, kim hi jun and other party and government leading members of north pyongan province received and had a cordial and friendly talk with yin tsan-chen, leader, and wang wen-kuei, deputy leader, of the troupe.

on july 23, all members of the troupe, accompanied by vice-chairman kim gwan chu, visited the sinuiju chemical fibre factory and were warmly welcomed by the leaders and workers of the factory. the shenyang acrobatic troupe gave a performance to over 15,000 workers of this and near-by factories. members of the amateur art group of the factory sang korean and chinese revolutionary songs.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princess and Kumar Leave Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 25, 1973)

her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi left for kwangchow by air this afternoon after a friendly visit here.

the distinguished nepalese guests arrived here from hangchow by air yesterday in the company of kuo lei, leading member of a department of the physical culture and sports commission, and nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife. the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a luncheon in their honour

on the day of their arrival. li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, and chang teh-lung, chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission, were present.

during their stay in hunan, the distinguished nepalese guests made a special trip to shaoshan -- chairman mao's birthplace. in changsha they visited places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years.

upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, they were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chang teh-lung and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Spanish Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

jaime de ojeda y eiseley, charge d'affaires ad interim of the spanish embassy in the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Spanish Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 26, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with jaime de ojeda y eiseley, charge d'affaires ad interim of the spanish embassy in the people's republic of china.

TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Over 80 Countries and Regions to Take Part in Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

table tennis associations and sports organizations of more than 80 countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america have been entered in the asian-african-latin american (a.a.a.) table tennis friendship invitational tournament which is scheduled to start in peking on august 25.

this was disclosed by a leading member of the tournament organizing committee in an interview with hsinhua.

it is anticipated that the tournament will be a magnificent gathering demonstrating the unity and friendship among the people and players on the three continents, he said.

the great number of entries, he added, "reflects the common desire of the people and players of asia, africa and latin america to promote the friendship and unity among them and to spur table tennis development".

the leading member of the organizing committee recalled that representatives of the table tennis associations of chile, the people's republic of china, the democratic people's republic of korea, ecuador, egypt, japan, mauritius, nepal, nigeria and tanzania held a preparatory committee meeting for the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament in peking last september. the meeting decided to entrust the table tennis association of the people's republic of china with the organization of the tournament in peking from august 25 to september 7 this year. the aim of the tournament is to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and players of countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america and to promote the development of table tennis on these continents. the meeting also decided to invite the table tennis associations or sports organizations in countries and regions on the three continents to take part in the tournament. the invitation has won wide-spread support and warm response from these organizations. they are making preparations for taking part in the tournament in peking.

the leading member of the organizing committee also revealed that leading members of the international table tennis federation, the asian table tennis union, the african table tennis federation and the table tennis confederation of south america will come to attend the tournament as guests.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

chou nua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and his party returned to peking by air today from a friendly visit to venezuela.

they were greeted at the airport by chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and lin ping, leading member of a department concerned.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Chinese Delegation Leaves Peking to Attend 6th Session of WMO Commission for Instruments and Method of Observation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 25, 1973)

a chinese delegation with tsou ching-meng as chief delegate left here for helsinki by air today to attend the sixth session of the commission for instruments and method of observation of the world meteorological organization.

it will also attend the technical conference on the observation and instruments of atmospheric pollution to be jointly convened by the world meteorological organization and the world health organization.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 7, 1973 No. 5430

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP

T'angshan Municipal Party Committee Strengthens Leadership Over Key Enterprises

- by helping these enterprises do a good job in reading and study, thoroughly criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, seriously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, grasp revolution and promote production and render proper contributions to the development of our national economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 24, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report from Shihchiachuang, July 22, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the T'angshan Municipal Committee has strengthened leadership over key industrial enterprises by helping these enterprises seriously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, make a good job of revolution and production and render proper contributions to the development of our national economy.

T'angshan municipal is a highly industrialized city with coal, iron and steel, cement, machinery, electric power generation, refractory materials, ceramics, and other industries, and some of these factories are enterprises with an important part to play in our national economy. In 1971 and 1972, these enterprises continuously overfulfilled the state plans, and the 1972 output of 27 kinds of key products, including steel, steel products, crude coal, locomotives, cement, ceramics and chemical fertilizers, all set new high records in history. In the first half of this year, the output plans for such major products as steel, crude coal, cement, ceramics, etc., were again overfulfilled.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Seriously read and study and have a good grasp of Marxism and Leninism," the Party committee of T'angshan municipality has since 1971 successively held ten reading and study classes and organized 992 Party committee members of the key enterprises of the whole

municipality to participate in study by groups and by stages. Meanwhile, it also trained by rotation through the "May 7" cadre schools, the middle-level cadres of these enterprises. The responsible comrades of the municipal Party committee took the lead in study and gave personal guidance and assistance. Under the leadership and with the assistance of the municipal Party committee, the Party committees of the key enterprises all held study classes for training by rotation the basic-level cadres and the backbone elements. In the past two years the leadership cadres at various levels of these enterprises studied the "Communist Manifesto," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Anti-Dühring" and other works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's five philosophical works. The broad masses of cadres and workers also launched a mass campaign to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Besides studying at the stipulated time, the workers of Kailuan Coal Mine, T'angshan Steel Works, T'angshan Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, T'angshan 422 Cement Works, T'angshan Municipal Ceramics Company, and other enterprises also universally organized spare-time reading-study groups.

Through reading and study, the broad masses of cadres and the people raised the ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism and paid attention to applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in transforming the world outlook and guiding the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

With the deepening of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectificatio campaign, the Party committee of T'angshan municipality further strengthened its leadership over the campaign. Five secretaries of the municipal Party committee went to Kailuan Coal Mine, T'angshan Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant, T'angshan Steel Plant, T'angshan Metallurgical Mine and Machinery Works and other enterprises to sum up the experiences gained in the deep-going development of criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work for exchange and popularization throughout the municipality. The municipal Party committee and municipal revolutionary committee transferred 128 cadres to various factorie and mines to help grasp properly the criticize-revisionism and style-rectificati campaign. Under the leadership of the municipal Party committee, the Party committees of various enterprises firmly adhered to the guideline of "criticism of revisionism first, and rectification of the style of work next," and boldly aroused the masses to thoroughly criticize the towering criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers vainly attempting to alter the Party's basic line and policies for the whole historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, thereby enabling the broad masses of cadres and the people to raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies. Under the leadership of the municipal Party committee, the Party committees of various enterprises also associated the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign with a vigorous effort to grasp the work of implementing various proletarian policies of the Party. At present, over 95 percent of the cadres and 99 percent of the engineering and technical personnel in the whole municipality are rationally employed. The broad masses of cadres and engineering and technical personnel, by taking on an altogether new aspect of spiritual outlook, and plunging with vim and vigor into the battle for grasping the revolution and promoting production, are contributing their share of strength toward developing the excellent situation in revolution and production.

The development of socialist revolution and construction demands the various key enterprises in T'angshan municipality to accelerate the pace of production and construction and increase the output of key products. In light of this situation, the CCP T'angshan Municipal Committee led these enterprises to seriously implement the Party's general line for socialist construction, to launch a mass campaign "to learn from Tach'ing in industry" and an increase-production economy campaign calling for high output, good quality, great variety and low consumption, and to make still greater contributions toward the development of the national economy.

Early last year, when the annual plans were being drawn up, the leading members of some enterprises in T'angshan municipality for a time paid more attention to the unfavorable factors than to the favorable ones. To counter this ideological state, the municipal Party committee on the one hand repeatedly discussed the demands of the state and the excellent situation and, on the other hand sent the responsible persons of the municipal Party committee to join the Party committee members of various enterprises in looking into production potentialities and listening to mass opinions. On the basis of fully arousing the masses, various enterprises drew up production plans that were relatively ambitious and yet with elbowroom allowed. By the end of last year, these enterprises basically fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans. To give impetus to the development of production, the T'angshan Municipal Party Committee paid attention to laying hold of good typical examples. In the recent years, through implementing the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," launching a mass campaign to "learn from Tach'ing in industry," an energetic effort was made and in tapping the productive potentialities, registered a big margin of increase in production year after year, thereby enabling the old mine to shine with revolutionary youth. The T'angshan Municipal Committee popularized the experience of the Kailuan Coal Mine, and gave an effective boost to industrial production in the whole municipality.

Simultaneously with strengthening its leadership over the key enterprises, the CCP T'angshan Municipal Committee firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to advocate taking the whole situation into consideration," constantly gave the Party organizations at various levels of the whole municipality education in the viewpoint of taking the whole situation into consideration, and gave the production effort of key enterprises aid and support in manpower, material supply and transportation. Last year, the expansion of the T'angshan Power Plant was underway, considering that the accelerated completion of the expansion project of the power plant was of great significance to the development of agricultural production in Peking, Tientsin and Tanshan, the T'angshan Municipal Committee took the whole situation into consideration and compressed the investment in some construction projects not urgently required to make funds available for the reconstruction of the power plant. Meanwhile, a number of technical workers were transferred from various factories and mines to help in construction work,thereby greatly accelerating the progress of the project. At the end of March this year, a power generator unit covered by the power plant expansion project was completed ahead of schedule, officially brought on stream and incorporated into the power network of Peking, Tientsin and T'angshan.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Strive To Do a Good Job for Educated Young People Sent to the Countryside

by

the Party committee of the Liuho commune, Ch'ang-i hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 25, 1973)

Since 1968, some 84 educated young people have come in succession from Tsingtao municipality to settle down in Liuho commune. Tempered and tested in actual struggle, their stand, viewpoint, thought and feeling have greatly changed. They are playing a more and more actively part in building a socialist new countryside.

Leaders Grasp and Give Leadership at Each Level Down to the Bottom

When the educated young people sent to the countryside were first taken in, some misunderstanding existed among a portion of the Party committee members. Some thought that the placing of educated young people sent to the countryside was an "extra burden" and were afraid that grasping work for the educated young people might divert the energy of the Party committee and affect the central task. Some thought that as the educated young people were very eloquent, there might be trouble if work was not properly carried out. There was also the fear that the production brigade might not accept them and work would be difficult to carry out.

For the sake of solving such ideological problems, the Party committee of the commune organized the whole body of members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching "It is highly necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Comrades throughout the countryside should welcome them" and relevant directives, and raised the consciousness of everybody in doing a good job for the educated young people. Meanwhile, it set up a "three-in-one combination" leadership group with Chiang Yung-jen, deputy secretary of the Party committee, as the group leader, and designated a cadre to specifically grasp such work.

Wherever secretary Chang Feng-yü of the Party committee went, he always worked there. He could remember the name of nearly all the educated young people in the commune and could describe the temperament and character of everyone. During the Spring Festival of 1971, when the educated young people came back after visiting their families in Tsingtao, he went from unit to unit and met them one by one. Learning that some young people were somewhat upset ideologically when they found out that some of the past graduates who had not been sent to the countryside had gone to work in factories, he immediately ran a study class and helped the young people solve their ideological problems.

Besides periodically calling meetings of production brigade personnel in charge and leaders of youth groups and conducting inspection and study work, Chiang Jung-jen, deputy secretary of the Party committee, also personally went to chat with the educated young people sent to the countryside, and conducted education in line for them. With the pace set by the secretary of the Party committee, the Party committee members who were separately held responsible for the production brigades, while grasping the key work, all also paid attention to doing a good job for the educated young people sent to the countryside as they grasped the central task.

When Jen Hung-pin, a member of the Party committee of the commune, stayed at a selected spot in the Hout'un production brigade, he ate and worked together with the educated young people, carried out political and ideological work, and helped them solve some actual problems in their livelihood.

Re-education of educated young people involves a great deal of work at the basic level. The Party committee of the commune regularly organized the Party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries of production brigades to study Chairman Mao's relevant directives, and called on-the-spot meetings to popularize the experiences of Sungyüan and Yangchiach'iao production brigades which set the pace in doing a good job for the educated young people. By means of on-the-spot meetings, Wang Li-t'ing, deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Hsikuo production brigade who was held responsible for grasping such work, brought his beddings to the youth unit, so that he could at all times conduct education in line for the young people. He quickly transformed the backward aspect of this unit. The Party committee convened in good time meetings of Party branch secretaries of production brigades to study and solve important problems involving policy.

At present, the Party branches of all production brigades constantly bear in mind work for the educated young people and they see to it that the educated young people "are not forgotten ideologically and put aside in work." The eight production brigades with youth units in the whole commune have all set up "three-in-one combination" leadership groups, and six units are personally led by Party branch deputy secretaries. Yüan Ch'un-fu, secretary of the Party branch of the Sungyüan production brigade, showed even greater concern for the educated young people than his own children. Each night, when the meeting was over, he always went to the youth unit to take a look, and when he discovered a problem, he helped solve it at once.

Practice has enabled us to see that the key to whether or not work for the educated young people could be carried out properly lies in the leadership, and that understanding hold the key to whether or not the leadership pays attention to such work. In order to do a good job in re-education, it is necessary for the leaders to grasp and give leadership level by level down to the bottom.

Patiently Educating, Warmly Showing Concern and Boldly Using

In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Class struggle is the main subject young people must learn," the Party committee regularly conducted

class education for the educated young people sent to mountain and rural areas. By means of class education, Ch'en Yüeh-tseng, an educated youth in Yangchiach'iao production brigade, exposed and criticised on-the-spot the criminal acts of the class enemies in using the opportunity of transporting coal to steal coal from other places. By means of writing family history for the poor and lower-middle peasants, Chao Hui-hua, an educated youth and a barefoot doctor, stirred up his proletarian feeling and established the thought of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. He made use of time in the morning and evening to give acupuncture treatment to poor peasant commune member Yang Shun-jung, who had been paralyzed for many years. After more than a year of careful treatment, the condition of Yang Shun-jung took a turn for the better, and he was able to take part in light labor. He would say to everyone he meet, "Young Chao is truly a fine descendant of poor and lower-middle peasants."

The Party committee has also made use of the tomb sweeping festival, "May 4," the National Day, the Chinese Spring Festival and other festive days to conduct class education and education in revolutionary tradition for the educated young people.

The Party committee of the commune sensibly grasped the livelihood problems of the educated young people sent to the countryside. It first mobilized the masses to build houses in good time for them. In the course of building houses, they overcame the kind of impromptu viewpoint that "the young people will not stay long, and there is no need to take all the trouble to build houses for them in advance." At present, the young people are all staying in new houses. They in satisfaction call these new houses "heart-warming houses."

The question of enabling the young people to become self-supporting in livelihood is examined once a year, and when problems are discovered, they are solved immediately. Meanwhile, the educated young people are taught to rely on their own efforts and to run their home through diligence and frugality. They are mobilized to play an active part in collective productive labor and are helped to use grain in a planned and frugal manner, to carry out properly sideline production and to become self-supporting in livelihood as quickly as possible. At present, of the eight youth units, six have earned more than enough for self-support.

The Party committee pay very great attention to educate the basic-level cadres in the need of actively training the educated young people sent to the countryside, using them boldly, and standing firm on using them in the course of educating them, and educating them through use. In accordance with the strong points of the educated young people, specific work posts must be arranged for them in a planned manner so that they could be trained and made more capable. With their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line ever rising, some 34 of them have now joined the Communist Party or the Communist Youth League, 38 have been elected commune and production brigade cadres, eight have become teachers and barefoot doctors, and the remainder have all become study tutors.

Huang Hsien-tsu, an educated young woman, has spent less than a year in the countryside, but she is already a storekeeper of the production team and a member of the women's committee of the production brigade. While taking part in collective productive labor, she runs the storehouse methodically, and keeps accounts distinctly. She is deeply welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and is described as a "red housekeeper."

Through education and use, the Party committee has fully implemented the policy of "it is necessary to pay attention to class origin but not to take account of class origin alone, and weight must be attached to political behavior." As for children who could be properly educated, the Party committee does not discriminate against them, but show concern for them politically just the same, takes care of their livelihood just the same, uses them in work just the same and commands their achievements just the same. The implementation of the policies of the Party has mobilized the activism of the educated young people sent to the countryside, and enabled them to contribute ever greater efforts to the construction of a socialist new countryside.

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SUMMER VACATION

Spending a Revolutionized Summer Vacation

by

Wen Chüeh (闻觉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 25, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolution line in education, achievements worthy of rejoicing have been scored in teaching work this term in schools at various levels. Summer vacation will soon commence, and the use of proletarian ideology to occupy all fronts outside the school and direct young people to spend a revolutionized as well as rich and colorful summer vacation is not only a matter for the school, but also the responsibility of the broad masses of revolutionary people on various fronts.

In line with the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao that young people should strive to "keep fit, study diligently and work well," adequate attention should also be paid, in the two directions of work and study as well as recreation and sports in summer vacation life, to arranging the summer vacation life of the young people properly. In light of the characteristics of the young people, it is necessary to actively develop many types of lively and vigorous scientific and technical activities as well as cultural, entertainment and sport activities that are healthy in content. The school should adequately provide the students with some home work to consolidate the knowledge they have studied that term, but the amount of home work should not be excessive. The young people should be enabled to raise their ideological awareness through summer vacation activities, study cultural knowledge and improve their physical health.

It is necessary to rely on the revolutionary forces in society to grasp the summer vacation life of the young people. Past experience shows that in places where the forces of the school, society and home could be twined into a single strand, education for the young people outside the school and summer vacation activities for the young people could be properly arranged. Because of this, neighborhood organizations should ideologically and organizationally invigorate and consolidate the "three-in-one combination" educational organizations outside the school, enlarge and invigorate the tutoring ranks, and see to it that there are people to take charge of the summer vacation activities of the young people and to grasp things everywhere.

The broad masses of revolutionary parents as well as workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres with awareness should voluntarily show concern for and give support to the "three-in-one combination" educational organizations outside the school and help them do their work properly. Such units as youth palaces, cultural centers, stadiums and cinema houses should increase their activities and performances for the young people. Factories, shops and cultural and scientific units should also try to provide the necessary facilities for developing summer vacation activities for the young people.

During the summer vacation, the young people will have more time to come into contact with society, and that is a good opportunity for them to get tempered in the stormy class struggle. We must take class struggle and the struggle in line as the key link, mobilize and rely on the revolutionary forces of society, develop a struggle against corrosion by bourgeois ideology and vigorously hit at all the sinister activities corroding the young people. All positions outside the school, including those for relaxing in the shade, could only be firmly occupied by proletarian ideology, and must not be encroached upon by bourgeois ideology.

In summer vacation activities, it is necessary to organize the young people to read conscientiously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, thoroughly criticize revisionism and discuss the revolutionary situation in a big way. The young people should be guided to take part in the activities of the actual class struggle and struggle in line, to raise their awareness of the class struggle and struggle in line, and to strengthen their ability to distinguish between right and wrong.

During the summer vacation, besides properly grasping educational work for the student, the school should also make use of this vacation to sum up the experience of work in the school, make proper preparations for the coming term, and organize the teachers to attend vocational training classes. The summer vacation is short, and there are numerous work for the teachers to do. They must value their time and work diligently and must also pay attention to rest, to work as well as relaxation, so that they could greet the battle of the new term brimming with energy.

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PLA IN TIBET

Fighting in Unity with the People of Various Nationalities, the Commanders and Fighters of the Tibet Frontier Defense Units Vigorously Step Up the Tempo of Socialist Construction in the Frontier Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 24, 1973)

(NCNA Lhasa, July 23, 1973) The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the PLA Tibet border defense units, by uniting as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the local people of various nationalities, have vigorously stepped up the forward march of socialist construction in the frontier region.

The Tibet frontier region is inhabited by fraternal nationalities such as the Tibetan, the Mengpa, the Lopa and the Tengjen. Before liberation, due to imperialist aggression and the oppression of the feudal slave owners, production was backward and the livelihood of the people was extremely impoverished. Some of the nationalities almost reverted to the state of using the slash and burn method of farming and cutting notches on wood and tying knots on a string to record events.

After the liberation of Tibet, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party led the people of various nationalities to launch a series of epoch-making reforms. The broad masses of emancipated serfs shook off the feudal yoke to become their own masters and began a new life. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and particularly after the "9th Congress" of the Party, the people of various nationalities have quickly raised their awareness of the line grasping the revolution and promoting production with boundless enthusiasm, they are striving to step up the tempo of advance in socialist construction.

Seeing the soaring revolutionary zeal of the people of various nationalities, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the frontier units were greatly encouraged and educated. While actively fulfilling the task of defending the frontier of the motherland, they energetically supported the building of socialism in the locality. Under the centralized leadership of the local Party committee, they regularly sent propaganda teams and work units deep into the rural areas and pastoral farms to conduct extensively education in ideology and political line to give impetus to the revolution and the development of production.

Many units also regularly released manpower and material supply to lend energetic support to the people in their place of garrison in opening up the frontier, transforming the mountains and rivers and developing agricultural and pastoral production. Deputy compsny leader So-lang-to-chi of the Ch'akola "Red border defense unit on the plateau" (高原红色边防队) stationed on the wind and snow swept border defense front, once led a group of fighters into the Chiju village ringed in by snow-covered mountains, and by eating and laboring together with the local Tibetan people for more than two months, trial-planted green barley (青稞) together with them and promoted the development of production in the alpine region.

When the commanders and fighters of a certain border defense unit stationed in Ch'ayü hsien heard that the Ch'anglung people's commune wanted to build Tachai-type terraced fields on the snow-covered wilderness, they hurried there to give support without showing the slightest fear of the wind and snow and the bitter cold, and built more than 80 mow of terraced fields together with the Tibetan people.

The Tengjen farmstead in Ch'ayü hsien, where a certain unit is stationed, has more than 200 mow of rice fields which in the past depended on the Ch'ayü River for gravitational irrigation. Later, when the river altered its course, the rice fields became dry and could no longer be used for planting.

After the Party committee of the unit learned of this, it immediately sent commanders and fighters up the mountain to look for water supply. Together with the masses, they put up an aqueduct over 500 meters long over precipices and cliffs to divert the spring water of the snow-covered mountain for irrigation, and a bumper harvest was reaped over a large tract of newly planted rice fields.

This spring, the Tibetan people of a certain place on the frontier started the construction of a water conservation project. The commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the border defense units went on foot over more than 30 li to the worksite, and cleared the ice and repaired the ditches together with the Tibetan people. The armymen and civilians, fighting shoulder to shoulder, completed the project six days ahead of schedule, and enabled more than 1,700 mow of sandy land to be turned into stable and high-yield fields.

In the course of fighting in unity with the people of various nationalities in a joint effort to defend and build up the frontierland, the commanders and fighters of the border defense units in Tibet also enthusiastically propagated agricultural and scientific knowledge, introduced the advanced production experience from the hinterland of the motherland and helped the masses carry out scientific farming. The place where a certain border defense unit is garrisoned used to be desolate and barren, and the output was low. After commanders and fighters arrived, they helped the people improve the soil, and grasp meteorological laws. They also helped them buy new types of walking plows and chemical fertilizer, improve the farming technique and increase grain output year after year.

Mot'o hsien, the home of a community of such minority nationalities as the Menpa and Lopa, is situated at the middle reaches of the Yalutsangpu River. The climate there is mild, and the soil rich and fertile. It produces an abundance of corn, rice, soya bean and tobacco. After the 2nd company of a certain border defense unit came to station there, based on such favorable conditions, they helped the fraternal nationalities set up agro-scientific experiment groups, and experiment with the planting of double-crop rice. Company commander Liao Te-yin regularly led the cadres and fighters with production experience to travel over hills and rivers deep into the mountain villages and fields to pass on their experience in field management and winning bumper harvest. This enabled the double-crop rice in this district to reap a good harvest of over 800 catties per mow.

In the struggle for reconstructing the socialist frontierland together with people of various nationalities in the frontier region, the PLA border defense units stationed in Tibet have formed a fish-and-water friendship with the people. Along the endless border defense front, the scene of armymen and civilians patrolling and laboring shoulder to shoulder can be seen everywhere. The pastorial people on the frontier sang full of feeling: "We are able to bask in the warmth of the big family of the motherland, and lead the happy socialist life because of the radiance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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EDUCATION OF ARMY CADRES' CHILDREN

Conscientiously and Properly Grasp the Work of Educating the Children of Cadres

- the Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of the Shenyang units organizes the children of cadres to develop rich and colorful activities outside the school so as to enable them to make overall development--morally, intellectually and physically

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 25, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) The Party committee of a certain artillery regiment of the PLA units in Shenyang conscientiously and properly grasps the work of educating the children of cadres and organizes them to develop rich and colorful activities outside the school so that they may grow up healthily.

The Party committee of this regiment looks upon properly educating the children of the cadres of the unit as an important task in the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It has designated full-time personnel to take charge of scientific work, and selected some outstanding fighters from the unit to serve as tutors outside the school. In light of the ideological conditions shown by the children of cadres in school and at home, extra-curricular activities are developed for linking organically school education with education outside the school.

The Party committee of the regiment regularly uses the spare time after classes to organize the children of cadres to visit class education exhibitions and hear the old workers and old poor peasants recounting their past sufferings in contrast with today's happiness. It invites the veteran cadres back to tell them the glorious tradition of our army, and hold story-telling meetings to enable them to learn from Lei Feng and the "Good 8th Company on Nanking Road."

In view of the fact that the young people are growing up intellectually and physically, the Party committee of the regiment, side by side with helping them through giving proper extra-curricular guidance and assistance, also organizes them to study cultural and scientific knowledge and to read revolutionary books. In line with what they are interested in and fond of, the children have formed performing and singing groups and athletic teams that regularly give miniature literary and art performances and develop such sports as ball games and track and field events. Some of the older students have also organized "militia squads" and developed suitable military training and camping activities under the guidance of fighter tutors.

The rich and colorful activities outside the school has greatly set in motion the all-round development--morally, intellectually and physically--of the cadres' children. Following the example of Lei Feng, they voluntarily help the workers push carts, warmly lead old men and women cross the street, and

actively do good deeds for the people. They always make use of their holidays to go to nearby factories and rural areas to do manual labor, and in last year alone, they took part in voluntary labor more than 40 times.

In the extra-curricular study groups, the young people exercise together, help each other, and make sure that not a single schoolmate drops behind. Some students whose results were poor in the past have, with the enthusiastic help of the study mutual aid group, made very rapid improvements.

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RED ARMY VETERANS

Chinese Red Army Veteran Wins New Battles

(NCNA-English Wuhan, July 27, 1973)

a chinese red army veteran who took part in the epic long march, fang ho-ming, has won new battles in transforming the countryside along with commune members in the past 24 years.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he was elected a member of the chinese communist party committee of hungan county, hupeh province, vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of a brigade party committee of the liulin people's commune.

a farmhand since childhood, fang ho-ming joined the local armed forces led by the communist party in 1929 and became a party member in 1933. later he followed chairman mao on the 25,000-li long march to northern shensi. he was then a regiment commander of the red army.

during the war years, fang ho-ming was wounded on seven occasions and cited repeatly for his meritorious services. considering his poor health, the party and government decided to send him to the revolutionary centre, yenan, to recuperate after nation-wide liberation in 1949. but he refused. he said, "chairman mao has told us 'to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li'. though i am no longer fit for the army, i still can do some work". and the party organization finally approved his insistent application to take up farming.

back in his native village, he worked as an ordinary peasant. following chairman mao's teaching "get organized", fang ho-ming led four poor and lower-middle peasant households in setting up the first mutual-aid team in the township in 1953. the next year, with the participation of other poor and lower-middle peasants, they organized an elementary agricultural producers' co-operative, one of the first in the county, and fang ho-ming was elected director. when it was transformed into an advanced agricultural producers' co-operative a year later, he became its party branch secretary and chairman. grain output increased year by year under the collective leadership of the party branch. fang ho-ming attended the provincial conference of model labourers in 1957.

bearing in mind the teachings of the party and chairman mao, fang ho-ming has adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line in the fierce and complex class struggle. he resolutely fought the tendency to return to individual farming advocated by liu shao-chi and company when

china suffered from temporary economic difficulty from 1959 to 1961. fang ho-ming called at every poor and lower-middle peasant household of the brigade and led them in studying chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china". the tendency was checked.

fang ho-ming never talks about his past glories. he keeps working hard as an ordinary peasant. now in his 60s, he spends about 250 days working in the field annually in addition to attending meetings and performing his other duties.

the brigade party branch in 1959 decided to build small water conservancy projects self-reliantly as part of the farm improvement plan. fang ho-ming led a dozen party members and more than 200 militiamen to the construction site and stayed there through the winter, digging a reservoir with a capacity of 300,000 cubic metres. it was completed in a few months.

altogether, the brigade built 19 small reservoirs, nine ditches and three dams in 10 years, bringing water to eighty per cent of the farmland by gravity. grain production soared.

the brigade was hit in 1972 by the severest drought within living memory. there was not a drop of rain in 103 days. fang ho-ming and the other brigade cadres worked day and night alongside the commune members in the fight against the drought. considering his age and poor health, his comrades repeatedly asked him to rest. but he stayed on. thanks to their concerted efforts, the brigade reaped a good harvest, topping the 6-ton-per-hectare grain target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

fang ho-ming takes good care of everything that belongs to the collective. the brigade bought 50 kilogrammes of plastic sheets in 1968 for nursing rice seedlings. he washes, dries and packs up the sheets every year when the work is finished. after five years, it is still intact. he sees to it that not a cent of the brigade's fund is spent without good reason. every morning, he gets up very early to collect manure for the brigade and refuses to accept any reward for that labour.

twentyfour educated young people have settled in the brigade and fang ho-ming has made a point of helping them mature quickly as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. one day, he heard an old poor peasant criticize fang chung-hui, one of the young people, for his carelessness in work. little fang neglected the criticism. this aroused the attention of fang ho-ming, who proposed to the party branch that a study class be set up to help the young people. he led them in studying chairman mao's brilliant article "the

orientation of the youth movement" and invited seven old poor peasants to explain the revolutionary tradition to them before the graves of revolutionary martyrs. fang ho-ming asked them to discuss "for what did the revolutionary martyrs lay down their lives?" he also went to fang chung-hui's home and asked his father to recount the past sufferings of the family. with the help of fang ho-ming, little fang made rapid progress and was later elected a member of the brigade branch committee of the communist youth league. the group of educated young people was commended as an advanced unit in the county.

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WORKER-CADRES

Worker-Cadres in Northeast China Plant

(NCNA-English Changchun, July 26, 1973)

more than 70 per cent of the leading cadres in a northeast china motor vehicle plant are former workers, including many promoted during the great proletarian cultural revolution. leading executives of the plant and section or deputy section directors are in this number.

the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant last year turned out 69.8 per cent more vehicles than in the record year of 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. production in the first six months of this year was 7.8 per cent above the corresponding 1972 period.

these achievements are connected with the guidance given by the worker-cadres who have a high political consciousness and wide production experience.

the worker-cadres are activists in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. more than 200 have attended full-time study classes arranged by the plant party committee, and others are in spare-time study groups. some of them have read "the manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist works, and many have finished reading the four volumes of chairman mao's selected works. in the course of study, they led the workers criticizing the attempts by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers to restore capitalism.

these worker-cadres maintain their fine working class qualities by continuing productive labour and are able to pinpoint and solve problems in production with other workers.

an example is chen sheng-ho, deputy director of the bracket section of the chassis division. this former bracketer conducted investigations while working and made technical innovations with workers and technicians. the output of brackets rose by a big margin without adding any equipment or manpower. the experience of the section boosted production in the whole division. output from 1970 to 1972 topped that for the ten years proceeding the beginning of the great cultural revolution.

technical innovator chang kuo-liang is now vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee. this worker-engineer continues to take part in productive labour. he has joined the workers in the last two years in making more than 130 technical innovations including an automatic production line which raises efficiency four-fold.

the plant has transferred large numbers of worker-cadres to new factories since 1966.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Northwest China Provinces Fulfill Industrial Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

three provinces in northwest china, shensi, chinghai and kansu, fulfilled their industrial production plans for the first half of 1973, thanks to the deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

the workers made conscientious efforts to increase production in accordance with the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

shensi province, which had topped the state industrial plans for three successive years, completed 50.2 per cent of the 1973 plan by the end of june. total industrial output increased by 12.1 per cent over the comparable period in 1972.

such major products as pig iron, rolled steel, mining equipment, coal, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, chemical fertilizer and machine-made paper fulfilled 55 per cent of the annual plan. the volume of goods transported by rail reached an all-time high.

the party organizations in the industrial and mining enterprises led workers, cadres and technicians in conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they used marxism as their weapon to criticize revisionism. this helped raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and increased their socialist enthusiasm. large numbers of technical innovations were introduced. the paochi petroleum machinery plant alone made more than 60 innovations. by the end of june, it had covered 66 per cent of its annual output plan.

tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, leading cadres at various levels led the masses forward in the party's tradition of hard work. a deputy party secretary of the wangshihao coal mine under the tungchuan mining administration, pi sheng, stays two to three days a week in the pit, doing everything a miner does. he spends the rest of the time conducting investigations, except when he has to attend meetings. thanks to the joint efforts of the cadres and miners, the mine fulfilled the semi-annual production plan 18 days in advance. an additional 50,000 tons of coal were excavated.

chinghai province, too, fulfilled the industrial plan for the first half of the year ahead of time. such items as steel, rolled steel, iron ore, pig iron, coal, petroleum, paper, textiles and aluminum products all surpassed the targets. total output showed an increase of 10.7 per cent for the heavy industry and 26.9 per cent for the light industry over the same period in 1972.

chinghai had few industrial enterprises before. many plants have been added or expanded during the cultural revolution. the province now has iron and steel, petroleum, chemical, machine building and woolen textile industries, all supported by local resources. it has trained many cadres and skilled workers of tibetan, mongolian, hui and tu nationalities.

the study of marxism and the criticism of revisionism have imbued the cadres and workers with socialist enthusiasm. in criticizing the reactionary theory of "innate mental capability" peddled by political swindlers like liu shao-chi, the party committee of the provincial petroleum administration came to understand better the truth that the masses are the real heroes

and the importance of relying on the masses of the workers in running socialist enterprises. it launched a mass drive at an oilfield for increasing production and practising economy. daily output went up 23 per cent after two months' efforts. the administration as a whole fulfilled the first six months' targets for drilling, crude oil and refined oil two weeks ahead of time.

leading cadres of various enterprises in the province regularly take part in production so that they discover and solve problems promptly. in one enterprise, the chinghai woolen mill, the improvement of the working style of the party committee members helped it cover 60.8 per cent of the annual plan in six months, with a 29.9 per cent increase in output over the same 1972 period.

gross industrial output in kansu province set an all-time record in the first half of this year. crude oil, cement, electricity, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, synthetic rubber, petro-chemical equipment, electric motors, timber, textiles and other major industrial products all overfulfilled the half-yearly targets. so did the volume of rail and road freight traffic. quality was improved and consumption of raw material reduced.

the yumen oilfield, an advanced unit in the province, deepened the mass revolutionary criticism and further aroused the socialist initiative of the cadres and masses. it fulfilled the production plan for the first half of this year ahead of schedule.

many industrial enterprises increased production by a big margin. the workers of the chemical fertilizer plant under the lanchow chemical industrial company made many technical innovations and tapped the potentials of equipment, and by the end of june finished 96 per cent of the plan for the whole year.

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PEKING IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

Peking Iron and Steel Institute Combines Teaching with Productive Labor and Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

the peking iron and steel institute has established definite ties with 18 plants and mines in and around the capital, and with another nine in other places. the teachers and students of the institute do physical labour at these industrial enterprises, teach there and carry out scientific research there.

for a period the members of the steelmaking teaching-research group of the institute joined the workers and technicians of the capital iron and steel plant on the outskirts of peking in experiments on the use of three-hole oxygen lances in making converter steel to replace the one-hole lances. they also took part in manual labour along with the workers of the plant. after trial efforts in making lances with different structures, analyzing more than 3,000 heats of steel, drawing some 1,000 charts and collecting and studying over 10,000 items of data, they finally produced a three-hole lance which was simple in structure, gave a satisfactory molten slag reaction and little splashing effect, and shortened the steelmaking time. they also developed a better top-blown oxygen converter process which exceeded many technical targets in steelmaking.

assisted by the workers and technicians taking part in the experiments, the institute teachers summed up their experience and compiled new teaching material on steelmaking which describes how a heat of converter steel is made at the capital iron and steel plant. they have also written up basic theory on oxygen supply, molten slag reaction and temperature control, and this in turn serves to guide operational processes.

the workers say that this new material accords with the laws of cognition and adds to their ability to analyse and solve problems. to include the advanced steelmaking experience in other parts of the country, the teachers have visited shanghai, maanshan, tsinan, tangshan and other places to canvass the opinions of other steel workers on the teaching material.

in the past two years, the various teaching-research groups of the iron and steel institute have, in this way, compiled more than 70 kinds of teaching material, including material on "rare earth metallurgy", "new technology of ore-dressing and grinding by dry methods", "heat treatment of steel" and "circuits with silicon controlled rectifiers".

establishing ties with industrial enterprises is the main form of the new "three-in-one" system that combines teaching with physical labour and scientific research, which was adopted by colleges of science and engineering during the revolution in education. the teachers and students of the iron and steel institute spend one-third of their time every year doing physical labour along with the workers and learning from their fine qualities, so as to solve the problem of "whom to serve". at the same time, they join with the workers in making technical innovations and doing scientific research, and organize classroom and on-the-spot teaching. the research topics generally coincide with their specialties, the needs of the state and the key production problems in the enterprises.

most of the several dozen research items undertaken by the college last year have brought results. in cooperation with the peking ball-bearing plant, it made a new piece of rolling equipment which is 90 per cent lighter and much more efficient than the old equipment.

the establishment of links between the colleges and enterprises has helped overcome the divorce from reality, from production and from the working people. by integrating theory with practice and by close contact with society, the colleges are able to help education serve proletarian politics. and through physical labour, the intellectuals are enabled to integrate with the workers and peasants.

the institute also has four small plants on the campus, covering metallurgy, steel rolling, machine-building and repairing. teaching-research groups have taken on the responsibility for the technical improvement of these workshops, and teachers go in rotation to the plants to take part in the trial-production of new products and in scientific research.

to cope with the needs of teaching and research, the institute has transformed its laboratories. to gain experience in combining basic courses with production, the chemistry laboratory has set up a production line to recover cobalt and nickel from waste material. among the many ways possible, they selected chemical methods of dissolution, sedimentation and separation, so as to link teaching closely with production. the production line serves not only teaching but also production.

the institute runs many short-term technical classes for industrial enterprises. since the beginning of last year, it has run 36 classes to train 1,800 workers. such classes help the workers raise their theoretical level and provide conditions for training technical personnel from among the workers. at an electronics

class run by the institute for the 27 mines and plants under the capital iron and steel company last year, the trainees took three and a half months to complete four courses, including "general electric engineering", "transistorized circuits", and "circuits with silicon controlled rectifiers". in addition, the institute runs a number of training classes for a dozen smaller plants in peking, covering heat treatment, mechanical drawing, geological knowledge and other subjects.

MECHANIZED FARMING

China Using More Machines in Rice Fields

(NCNA-English Peking, July 26, 1973)

china's rice-producing areas used 230,000 rice transplanters last year and a number of counties, people's communes and production brigades have virtually completed mechanization of rice transplanting. research work on rice harvesters has also progressed and the designs for some machines have been finalized. rice combine harvesters are being used by many counties in the yangtze delta and the pearl river delta.

at present, machines for ploughing, harrowing, plant protection, irrigation and drainage and threshing are becoming more wide-spread in rice-growing provinces in east, central-south and southwest china.

an on-the-spot conference was convened recently by departments concerned in lunghai county of fukien province to see how over 140 machines of more than 80 types perform.

rice is china's main grain crop, but rice production before liberation depended entirely on human labour and draught animals. mechanization has been gradually increased since the founding of people's communes in 1958 which both provide the funds for mechanization and call for it. following chairman mao's instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", the rice-producing areas in southern china in 1959 started a mass drive to transform farm tools and set up farm machinery plants and repair services.

however, this work was blocked and sabotaged by liu shao-chi's revisionist allegation that "china has many people but little land, so she does not need mechanization".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, cadres and workers of farm machinery departments criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and company, and raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. this helped speed up the work for mechanization of agriculture.

in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, cadres, workers and commune members criticized such reactionary notion peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers as "the theory of innate genius" and "heroes create history". this stimulated the enthusiasm of the masses for devising paddy field farm machinery.

a rice transplanter designed for shanghai's outskirts is welcomed by the local peasants. machine-transplanted early rice area in shanghai this year reached 4,000 hectares, twice the figure for last year. the present engine-driven transplanter can, when appropriate appliances are added, do ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, threshing, pumping, spraying and transportation.

a reclamation team of a commune on the outskirts of hunghu county in hupeh province manufactured an engine-driven ploughing boat to suit the knee-deep muddy fields in the lake area. it can do ploughing and harrowing. when rubber wheels are added, it can do threshing, drilling and transportation on land. cited as an "amphibious tractor", the boat is now widely used in hupeh lake areas.

young carpenter chang shao-hua of a tractor station in szechwan province trial-produced a tractor-drawn plough which can go both forward and backward. he is now studying at the chengtu agro-technical institute.

transplanting rice seedlings with soil at the root is a new method widely used in south china. in cooperation with peasants, technicians in the farm machinery industry have since 1970 designed a rice transplanter that can transplant seedlings with soil at the root. a number of such transplanters have been manufactured.

HONGKONG & MACAO

Yeh Chien-ying Meets Hongkong and Macao Patriots Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

comrade yeh chien-ying met with the 30-member visiting group of chinese patriots from hongkong and macao in the taiwan hall on the great hall of the people here this afternoon and gave a tea party in their honour. leader of the group is wong kwan cheng and deputy leaders are ho yin, li tzu-sung and wen kang-lan.

when the visiting group entered the hall, comrade yeh chien-ying shook hands with all the members and extended a warm welcome to them. they then chatted amiably.. comrade yeh chien-ying encouraged them to contribute to the cause of patriotism and peaceful reunification of the motherland.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned lo ching-chang, peng hua and liang shang-yuan, as well as director liang wei-lin and deputy director li chu-sheng of the hongkong branch of hsinhua news agency.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Argentine Writer Ricardo Piglia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the argentine writer ricardo piglia.

present on the occasion were feng hsuan, hsueh tuan and other leading members of departments concerned.

the argentine friend arrived here on july 6.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, July 27, 1973)

the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left melbourne for new zealand today, after concluding a 6-day visit to australia.

among those seeing off the delegation at the airport was j.f. cairns, minister for overseas trade and minister for secondary industry. chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan was also present at the airport.

on the evening of july 26, a farewell banquet was given in melbourne for the chinese delegation by dr. cairns. present at the banquet were minister for primary industry k.s.wriedt, president of the labour party and president of the australian council of trade unions r.j. hawke. e.f. hill, chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist) and g. stilwell, national president of the australia-china society, were also present. wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador, was present too. a

friendly atmosphere prevailed over the banquet.

since its arrival in australia on july 21, the chinese delegation has been in canberra, sydney, melbourne and the countryside of the state of new south wales. the chinese guests visited farms, schools, a factory, a department store and the sydney wharf. wherever they went, they were given a warm welcome and hospitality by people of various circles of australia and by the overseas-chinese. the chinese delegation has had wide contacts with the leading government officials and prominent figures of industrial, commercial and trade circles of australia. both sides are delighted with and wish to further the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples and the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of Scotland-China Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 26, 1973)

the delegation of the scotland-china association led by john d. chinnery, vice-chairman of the association, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation arrived in china on july 5 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. it toured peking, tsinan and tsingtao, where they visited schools, literary and art organizations, people's communes, factories, neighbourhood centres and trade unions and viewed places of historical interest.

li en-chiu, a leading member of the host association, met and feted the delegation in peking.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Men's Basketball Team Leaves Shanghai for Kunming

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 27, 1973)

the burmese men's basketball team led by u thein tin wound up its friendly visit here and left for kunming by air today.

the team arrived here from peking on july 21 and was honoured at a banquet hosted by the shanghai branch of the chinese basketball association. while in shanghai, the burmese team had friendly matches with the shanghai youth team and the fukien provincial team. the host teams won 76:58 and 92:64. the tenacity, good sportsmanship and skill displayed by players of the two countries won warm applause from the spectators.

while in shanghai, the burmese team visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, a people's commune and a children's palace and was warmly welcomed by local people.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Visiting Canadian Junior Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the visit to china of the canadian junior table tennis delegation.

among the guests were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; chen hsien, chairman of the chinese table tennis association; and leading members of other organizations concerned chang chun-han, tu kuo-wei and tsao chan-chi, as well as chinese junior table tennis coaches and players.

all members of the canadian junior table tennis delegation with george jovanov as its leader were present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Friendly Table Tennis Match between Canadian and Chinese Junior Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

the visiting canadian junior table tennis team met the peking junior team in a friendly match before more than 10,000 cheering spectators at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visiting canadian delegation prior to the match. it was attended by li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, vice-chairman of the all-china sports federation, chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, chang ming-tseng, chu tse and chiu chung-hui together with george jovanov, leader of the canadian delegation, canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and mrs. small, and diplomatic officials of the canadian embassy here.

li meng-hua, tung shou-yi and others met george jovanov and other canadian friends and had a friendly conversation with them.

the match was keenly contested and the atmosphere was friendly. among the players of the two teams, the eldest was 16 and the youngest 12. visiting china for the first time, the canadian junior players had had five joint training sessions with the peking juniors, exchanged experience and became good friends with them prior to their encounter this evening. as a result, they knew each other's game well, played a relaxed game and gave each other a good match.

the peking juniors were champions in the boys' team event at this year's national junior championships and wei li-chieh was the girls' singles champion. among the canadian players, leslie ward and steven feldstein drew more applause for their skillful play.

in addition to singles matches, several doubles matches were played between canadian-chinese pairs.

canadian coach chandra madhosingh said to peking coach han chung-ti after the match: "we are glad to have played the peking team. your young players could return services very well and showed good stroke play and footwork. we have learned a lot from you."

han chung-ti said: "your players had a greater variety of strokes and their top-spin drives were effective. we'll learn from each other."

CHINA AND CONGO

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Welcomes Congolese President

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

the "people's daily" today has an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the distinguished congolese guests". the editorial reads in full:

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, is arriving in peking today for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government. filled with joy, the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished congolese guests from the continent of africa.

the congo is a country with a long history. by their industriousness and wisdom, the congolese people contributed to the creation of africa's ancient civilization. over the centuries, the heroic congolese people put up a sustained struggle to rid themselves of the dark colonialist rule and finally won independence in 1960. they went on to win the victory of the august revolution in 1963. led by president n'gouabi, the congolese people have in recent years made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy and culture, and achieved successes. with the support of the fraternal african countries and people, the congolese people, united as one, repeatedly frustrated the subversion schemes engineered by imperialism and safeguarded their national independence and security. their fighting spirit won acclaim from the people of various countries.

the people's republic of the congo perseveres in its foreign policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism, supporting the national liberation movements of various countries and advocating non-alignment and good-neighbourliness. it works to consolidate and strengthen the unity and cooperation among the african countries, supports and assists the people of other african countries in their just cause of struggling for and safeguarding national independence, and supports the palestinian and other arab people in their struggle against israeli zionism. the congolese government also gives active support to the just struggle of the indochinese peoples. it established diplomatic relations with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in 1969 and proclaimed its recognition of the royal government of national union of cambodia in 1970. the congolese government firmly supports the korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. upholding justice, the congolese government and people have made positive contributions to the asian-african-latin american unity against imperialism.

the situation throughout africa today is inspiring. the hundreds of millions of african people are daily strengthening their unity and carrying on a resolute struggle to achieve and safeguard national independence and to oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racialism, hegemonism and zionism. an important force of the third world, the african countries are playing an increasingly big role in world affairs.

both china and the congo are developing countries, facing the common tasks of opposing imperialism and hegemonism, safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and developing the national economy. though our two countries are tens of thousands of miles apart, our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and have forged a profound friendship in the protracted common struggle. after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the congo, the congolese government always firmly supported the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. we express our heart-felt thanks to the congolese government and people for their friendly and warm support. the friendly cooperation between china and the congo based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence has grown daily in recent years. we are convinced that the current visit to china by president n'gouabi will further the growth of the traditional friendship between the people of china and the congo.

Congolese President Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and madame n'gouabi arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon to a rousing welcome.

president marien n'gouabi has come to china for a state visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished congolese guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, and his wife lin chia-mei, teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier, ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and his wife hsu han-ping, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and madame teng ying-chao greeted president and madame n'gouabi at the guest house.

peking today was alive with cheerful expressions of the friendship between the chinese and congolese peoples. over 5,000 enthusiastic people gathered at the airport, which flew the national flags of china and the congo, awaiting the arrival of the distinguished guests from the african mainland. they held huge streamers inscribed with slogans "a warm welcome to president n'gouabi exclamation", "firmly support the congolese people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and congolese people exclamation"

the special plane carrying the distinguished congolese guests landed at about 5 p.m. as president and madame n'gouabi alighted from the plane, premier chou en-lai and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with the guests in welcome.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the congo and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, president n'gouabi reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

the airport was a scene of jubilation when the distinguished congolese guests walked round to meet the welcomers. waving bouquets and streamers, the crowds rhythmically shouted "welcome, welcome, warmly welcome exclamation" gaily-dressed children and young people danced. beaming with pleasure, president marien n'gouabi waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

president and madame n'gouabi then drove to the guest house along the gaily-decorated boulevard, in the company of premier chou en-lai. the magnificent tienanmen rostrum was festooned with red palace lanterns. coloured flags fluttered in the breeze across the eastern and western changan streets. long streamers of welcome trailed on tall buildings. tens of thousands of people on the sidewalks clapped warmly to greet the distinguished guests.

welcoming the distinguished congolese guests at the airport were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese

people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, chou hua-min, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, yang chieh, yu sang, ku ming, hsiao peng, tu hsing-yuan, chao feng, li shih-an, teng kang, chin chao, ting hsueh-sung, wang hao and wang hsiao-yi, as well as chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien.

thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

also present were members of the congolese president's party who had arrived here earlier, including minister louis-sylvain goma and minister xavier katali, as well as congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

List of Distinguished Congolese Guests Who Are With Congolese President on His China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

following is the list of leading members of the congolese government, army, party of labour and mass organizations, who are with major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and mme. celine n'gouabi, wife of the head of state, on their visit to china:

charles ngouoto, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the congolese party of labour;

david-charles ganao, minister of foreign affairs;

justin lekoundzou, minister of industry, mining and tourism;

major louis sylvain goma, minister of public works, transport and civil aviation;

xavier katali, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, waters and forests;

anatole khondo, general secretary of the congolese trade union confederation;

jacob okandza, secretary of the central committee of the congolese party of labour;

emile bongouande, deputy director of the cabinet of the head of state;

madame josephine bayonne-moutou, president of the national executive bureau of the revolutionary union of congolese women;

ngombe jean-pierre, member of the central committee of the congolese socialist youth union;

capitain tsika-kabala victor, chief of staff of the national people's army;

edouard ebouka-babackas, director-general of the transcongolese communications agency;

galimoni jean louis, director-general of public works;

hilaire mounthault, official of the ministry of public works;

kombo augustin, official of the ministry of agriculture; and

bernard matingou, head of the division of treaty and agreement of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Flowers of Friendship Blossom on Equator

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, July 26, 1973)

june is spring here. the weather is refreshing, the whole city is green and flowers are in full bloom. the congolese people who live for the most part of the year in sweltering heat adore spring. how precious spring is in a place on the equator exclamation but the revolutionary friendship forged and developed in the course of the common struggle of the congolese and chinese peoples against imperialism and colonialism is more precious than spring in this equatorial country.

cordial greetings

this correspondent came to brazzaville from peking at the end of last year. the first thing i heard when i set foot on the capital was the cordial greeting: "how are you, chinese comrade exclamation" and i have since been thus accosted in the streets, airports, wharves, factories, schools or in remote villages by congolese workers, peasants, soldiers, students, old and young, men and women, whom i have never met before.

it was the last evening of my reporting tour of jacob, south congo, in april this year. it was raining hard. i was waiting for the rain to stop to go back to my hotel. just then an old worker of a sugar mill accosted me: "how are you, chinese comrade?" i returned the greeting, wondering how he could tell i was a chinese. guessing

what was on my mind, he said with a smile, "i have worked here all my life. i am not a travelling man and have never been to china. i have met only a few chinese. yet we know a chinese when we see one. in the past, the chinese suffered from imperialist and colonialist oppression and domination like us. now you chinese sincerely help us. the chinese are our genuine revolutionary comrades." what this old worker said helped me understand all the more profoundly the greeting -- "how are you, chinese comrade?" -- i heard so often in the country. it expresses the profound revolutionary friendship of the congolese people for the chinese people.

the friendly feelings of the congolese people for the chinese people also find expression in the reception the congolese government accords to chinese friends.

when i visited the atlantic port city of pointe-noire at the end of april i was hospitably received by the local government and congolese friends. on the second day of my arrival there, mayor jacques bouiti received me in his office. the mayor, a noted physician, had visited china in 1969 with a congolese government delegation. he told me in detail the development of pointe-noire and warmly praised the militant friendship between the congolese and chinese peoples. he said, "the seeds of congolese-chinese friendship have taken root, blossomed and borne fruit in the congo. i am convinced that no force in the world can destroy the congolese-chinese friendship so deeply rooted on congolese soil. the friendship is deep in the hearts of the congolese people."

fruit of chinese-congolese technical cooperation

in the nearly ten years after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the congo, the economic and technical cooperation between the two peoples has borne fruit. chinese textile workers and technicians have worked side by side with the first generation of congolese textile workers in the kinsoundi textile complex, turning out bolt after bolt of cotton print. together with congolese workers, chinese agro-technicians have grown a large variety of vegetables on the kombe state farm. in close cooperation, chinese and congolese workers and technicians have built the country's first passenger-cargo ship at chacona (the small-sized wooden boat-building yard). these fruits of industrious labour and sincere cooperation of the two peoples are highly praised by the congolese people.

on march 23 this year, the chacona by the congo river was a scene of jubilation. thousands of congolese gathered on the bank from all directions to watch the launching of the ship, the biggest ever built in the country. they warmly hailed the new fruit of congolese-chinese technical

cooperation. this was a new fruit of friendship watered by the sweat of the congolese and chinese workers and technicians.

the sun is like a fireball in march, the hottest month of the year in the congo. after their hard work in the past 10 months or more, congolese and chinese workers and technicians began another arduous battle to clear away mud and sand in order to launch the ship two months ahead of schedule. when checking on the ship and her machines and equipment had been completed, they suddenly discovered on the eve of the launching that the runway was blocked by a 1.4-metre layer of silt from the congo river. this created grave threats and difficulties to the safe launching of the ship. to ensure a successful launching ahead of schedule, the congolese and chinese workers were resolved to clear away the silt in good time. on march 13, the workers of the two countries, eating and sleeping at the construction site, began their attack on the silt. the sand in the shallow water areas was soon cleared away, but the sand in the deep water areas remained. the workers of the two countries put their heads together and decided to blow off the sand with suction pipes. on more than one occasion, louis-sylvain goma, congolese minister of public works, transport and civil aviation, went to the construction site to acquaint himself with the progress of the work and extended his best regards to the workers. in addition, he called in dredgers to help the workers in their battle. after a fierce battle of 10 days and nights, the congolese and chinese workers finally succeeded in removing 400-500 cubic metres of silt, thereby ensuring the successful launching of the passenger-freighter.

president marien ngouabi and other congolese party and government leaders watched the launching of the ship at the construction site and warmly praised the congolese and chinese peoples for the new result of their technical cooperation.

flowers of friendship in full blossom on the equator

the first group of chinese technicians and workers to build water-supply projects and a hospital in fort rousset, the native place of president ngouabi in north congo, are accepted by the local inhabitants as their kinsfolks after working together and showing concern for each other in the past year or more.

situated in a hilly area south of the equator, fort rousset has poor communications and a hot and dry climate. working and living there is not easy. since their arrival early last year, the chinese workers and technicians have overcome one difficulty after another, living and working side by side with the local people, adhering to the tradition of hard struggle and the spirit

of self-reliance of the chinese working class, the chinese workers and technicians went to the mountains to collect their own firewood, reclaimed wasteland to grow their own vegetables and built their own houses. besides, they built their own canteen and water tower with bricks made by themselves. this hard work and revolutionary spirit were praised by the congolese people.

the congolese workers and other people showed concern for the chinese technicians and workers in their work and many other ways. one evening a truck of the chinese technicians, which was loaded with sand, broke down on a muddy road. it was found by a congolese driver on his way home after work. forgetting his weariness, he towed the stalled truck back to the construction site. he got home very late. once, a chinese truck stopped on the road and could go no further because of a tank leakage. some congolese women nearby found out what the trouble was. they ran home and soon reappeared with water jugs on their heads. they had walked a considerable distance. one jug of water after another was poured into the water tank until it was full. they saw the truck on the road again and went home happily. when the chinese technicians and workers returned to their hostel from the construction site after dark, the local people would give them lights on their way. when a chinese worker fell sick, congolese friends would go to see him and bring him fresh fruits and their regards. the congolese people's meticulous care and fraternal friendship deeply moved the chinese workers and technicians.

in the past year or more, the congolese and chinese workers, working together on barren mountains and the plains, braving the scorching sun and storms, had not only achieved fruitful results of construction in their hard life and arduous work but also forged a deep friendship between them.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark National Insurrection Day

(NCNA-English July 26, 1973)

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife gave a reception here today to mark the 20th anniversary of the day of national insurrection of cuba.

among the guests at the reception were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang wen-chin, chao cheng-hung, li en-chiu, lin ping and hsu han-ping.

thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Cuban National Insurrection Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

the china-cuba friendship association hosted a reception here this afternoon to mark the 20th anniversary of the day of national insurrection of cuba.

among the guests were cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro, his wife, and diplomatic officials of the cuban embassy here.

present were shen chien, president of the host organization; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned li en-chiu, chen teh-ho and fang hsiao.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Iranian Parliamentary Delegation Returned from China Visit

(NCNA-English Teheran, July 26, 1973)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of president of the senate of iran jaafar sharif-emami, head of the iranian parliamentary delegation, and members of the delegation who had recently returned from a visit to china.

the guests and hosts had a friendly conversation at the dinner.

after the dinner, the chinese colour documentary film "warm welcome to her imperial majesty shahbanou of iran farah pahlavi" was shown to the iranian guests.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Women Basketball Players Leave Rome for Home

(NCNA-English Rome, July 25, 1973)

a chinese women's basketball team left here for home today.

the chinese team arrived in messina city of sicily on july 9 to take part in the international women's basketball invitational tournament. after the tournament, it played matches in ragusa and piazza armerina during its visit there.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Professor Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of nobuyuki araki, professor of the japanese konan university, his wife and his mother and two other members of his family, they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned yang kung-su, ching pu-chun, chang yu, liu ju-kun and lu peng-fei.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet to Mark 20th Anniversary of Victory of Fatherland Liberation War

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the victory of korea's fatherland liberation war.

among the guests were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of government departments, the p.l.a. and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, including hsiao ching-kuang, li ta, tien wei-hsin, lu nan-chiao, han nien-lung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, chang hsiang-shan, huang ching-hsi, ting kuo-yu, wang hung-kun, cheng chun, chang ta-chih, yu ting, ma su-cheng, hsiao chun-hsien, tsui lun, chang nan-sheng, yang sen and wang ti-kang.

attending were minister-counsellor li jae pil and military attache kang song chol of the korean embassy in peking and other embassy officials.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. in their speeches, ambassador hyun jun keuk and comrade li teh-sheng spoke highly of the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of korea and china. they said that the people of the two countries would strive to further strengthen and develop this friendship.

ambassador hyun jun keuk recalled that twenty years ago the korean people, under the leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and displaying utmost self-sacrificing fighting spirit, defeated the u.s. aggressors and won the great victory of korea's fatherland liberation war. he praised the chinese people's volunteers who followed their great leader comrade mao tsetung's teachings and joined the korean people's army in fighting the aggressors.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: "twenty years have elapsed since the end of the korean war, but because u.s. imperialism is still occupying south korea, our country still remains divided and our long-cherished national aspiration for the

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reunification of the fatherland remains to be realized." "our party and government," he went on, "have always followed the principle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by the great leader comrade kim il sung and made every effort to realize national reunification by relying on the strength of the korean people themselves without outside interference."

the ambassador said: "proceeding from the earnest national desire to break the stalemate on the road of reunification and realize peaceful national reunification at the earliest possible date, our beloved leader comrade kim il sung on june 23 this year elaborated a new five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which is supported and acclaimed by the entire korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

"in the course of long history," ambassador hyun jun keuk stated, "korea exists as one nation, with one culture and one language. it brooks no partition. u.s. imperialism must stop its aggression and interference against korea and immediately withdraw from south korea its troops of aggression wearing the helmets of "u.n. forces", and "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" must be dissolved and the south korean authorities must immediately stop their underhand activities to create "two koreas" and perpetuate the division of the nation by relying on foreign force".

on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, comrade li teh-sheng warmly congratulated on the 20th anniversary of the victory of korea's fatherland liberation war. he said: "the korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung and with the support of the people of the whole world, defeated the u.s. aggressors and won great victory in their fatherland liberation war after more than three years of heroic struggle. the korean people's victory greatly inspired the oppressed people and nations of the world in their liberation movement and made important contributions to the world people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. since the armistice, the korean people have displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, plunged into the struggle for reconstructing their homeland with the momentum of chollima and made tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. today the democratic people's republic of korea has taken on a new look, its international prestige constantly rising. the korean people have friends all over the world."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "twenty years have passed since the armistice in korea. but u.s. troops have hitherto stationed in south korea and the korean people's long-cherished aspiration for peaceful reunification of their

fatherland has not yet been realized. the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea have always maintained that the question of peaceful reunification should be solved by the korean people independently free from outside interference and have put forward rational proposals on many occasions for this purpose. particularly, the important speech made by president kim il sung on june 23 this year on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland has expounded in an all-round way the stand of the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and exposed and dealt hard blows at the 'two koreas' plot engineered by the south korean authorities. president kim il sung's speech has pointed out the correct orientation for riding out the difficult situation in the talks between the south and the north and for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. it has won resolute support from the entire korean people as well as welcome and support from the people of various countries." comrade li teh-sheng pointed out that the united states should withdraw its troops from south korea and end its interference in the internal affairs of korea. he said that the chinese government and people resolutely support the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and expressed the conviction that the korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification will surely be crowned with final victory.

Kaesong People Lay Wreaths in Cemeteries of Korean and Chinese Martyrs

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, July 27, 1973)

wreaths were laid separately in the cemeteries of the martyrs of the korean people's army and the chinese people's volunteers in kaesong this morning on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the great fatherland liberation war of korea. the wreaths were laid by the kaesong city committee of the workers' party of korea, the kaesong city administrative committee, the korean people's army stationed in kaesong city, public organisations and over 5,000 people from all circles of the city.

the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission in kaesong also laid wreaths in the cemeteries of the k.p.a. and c.p.v. martyrs.

after laying the wreaths, the korean and chinese comrades stood in silent memory of the korean and chinese martyrs who heroically laid down their lives in the fatherland liberation war of korea.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, July 26, 1973)

the kuwaiti medical delegation led by dr. nouri alkazemi, head of the preventive medical department of the ministry of public health, wound up its visit to peking and left by air today for a visit to southern china before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of medical circles in peking chang chao-sheng, li chia-hui, tai shih-ming and wang hsiao-tuan, and kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid a. al-buaijan and first secretary qasim omar al-yagout of the kuwaiti embassy here.

while in peking, the delegation exchanged experience with chinese medical workers, visited hospitals and made excursions to places of historical interest.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet in Honor of Malian Head of State

(NCNA-English Bamako, July 25, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh gave a banquet at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of colonel moussa traore, head of state and prime minister of mali, who has returned here after an official visit to china. moussa traore and his wife attended the banquet.

among those attending the banquet were members of his entourage.

the guests and hosts got together joyously and had warm and friendly conversations. congratulations were offered on the successful china visit of the malian head of state. meng yueh and traore spoke at the banquet. they wished friendship and cooperation between the peoples of mali and china would further develop.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Badminton Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 27, 1973)

the nepalese badminton delegation led by professor nerandra bahadur basnyat wound up its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow by train for home today.

after arriving here by air from hangchow on july 24, the nepalese badminton players had friendly matches with the kwangtung youth badminton team and the kwangtung provincial team and gave exhibition shows together.

among the spectators on both occasions were her royal highness princess shobha shahi and kumar mohan bahadur shahi of nepal who are here on a tour, nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and mrs. subba, and professor basnyat, leader of the nepalese badminton delegation.

wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission; shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other organizations concerned were also present.

kumar mohan bahadur shahi also took part in the contest and the exhibition show. the friendly atmosphere pervading the matches, the fine spirit of cooperation between chinese and nepalese players who teamed up with each other in the exhibition shows and their excellent performances drew enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

the nepalese players were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung branch of the chinese badminton association on july 24.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Wellington

(NCNA-English Wellington, July 27, 1973)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to new zealand after concluding its visit to australia.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by new zealand minister of overseas trade j.a. walding, deputy secretary of ministry of foreign affairs m. norrish, deputy secretary of ministry of trade and industry g.l. easterbrook smith, new zealand ambassador designate to china w.b. harland, and other government officials.

chinese ambassador pei chien-chang and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of the overseas chinese were also present at the airport greeting the delegation.

New Zealand Prime Minister Kirk Receives Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo

(NCNA-English Wellington, July 27, 1973)

n.e. kirk, prime minister and foreign minister of new zealand, received at his office here this afternoon pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade and head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation.

prime minister kirk had friendly conversation with the chinese minister and expressed welcome to the chinese government trade delegation. he hoped that the economic, trade and friendly relations between the two countries will develop further. minister pai hsiang-kuo conveyed best regards of premier chou en-lai to prime minister kirk.

present on the occasion were chinese ambassador to new zealand pei chien-chang and new zealand ambassador designate to china w.b. harland.

earlier this afternoon, minister pai hsiang-kuo and members of the chinese delegation called on minister of overseas trade j.a. walding, and minister of trade and industry w.w. freer separately. they had friendly talks.

New Zealand Minister Fetes Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Wellington July 27, 1973)

warren freer, new zealand minister of trade, industry and energy resources, gave a reception here this evening in honour of pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and the chinese government trade delegation led by him.

among more than one hundred people attending the reception were new zealand minister of health and state services r.j. tizard, minister of local government and internal affairs henry may, minister of railways, electricity and civil defence thomas mcguigan, mayor of wellington sir francis kitts, and new zealand ambassador designate to china w.b. harland, as well as many people from political and business circles.

during the reception, freer and pai hsiang-kuo exchanged toasts to the continued development of relations of friendship and trade between new zealand and china. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

two new zealand films were showed at the end of the reception. chinese ambassador pei chien-chang and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of togo in china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Concludes Debate on Middle-East Situation

(NCNA-English United Nations, July 26, 1973)

the security council of the united nations concluded this afternoon its current debate on the middle-east situation arising from the israeli zionist aggression in 1967 against egypt and other arab countries.

13 votes (including that of britain and france) were in favour of a draft resolution which "deplores israel's continuing occupation of the territories occupied as a result of the 1967 conflict, contrary to the principles of the (u.n.) charter", but it was vetoed by the u.s. representative. in his explanation of vote, u.s. representative john scali alleged that the draft resolution "was highly partisan and unbalanced" and that "its adoption could only have added another obstacle to getting a serious negotating process started between the parties."

chinese representative did not participate in the vote. in explanation of the principled stand of the chinese delegation, chinese representative huang hua said: "the chinese delegation has seriously studied the draft resolution on the middle east question. at the security council meeting of june 14 for the examination of the situation in the middle east, the chinese delegation clearly pointed out that when the middle east situation was being reviewed in its totality, the security council should truly act upon the principles of the charter, draw a clear distinction between the right and the wrong, uphold justice and speak up for the right. the chinese delegation firmly maintains that a security council resolution must strongly condemn the israeli zionists for their prolonged aggression against the palestinian people and other arab countries and peoples; it must ask the israeli authorities to immediately withdraw from the egyptian, syrian and all the other arab territories they have occupied; it must call for the restoration of the palestinian people's national rights; it must call upon all governments and peoples to give firm support to the arab peoples and the palestinian people in their just struggle to resist aggression, recover their lost territories and restore their national rights."

he stressed that "the chinese delegation has consistently held that the middle-east question is, in essence, a question of aggression versus anti-aggression, a question of the palestinian and other arab peoples striving for national independence and their national rights and a question of opposing the superpowers' interference and contention for spheres of influence in the middle east."

"in view of the fact that the present draft resolution has failed to reflect fully the principles of the u.n. charter and the afore-said position of the chinese government, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the said draft resolution," huang hua said.

"the chinese delegation reaffirms that the chinese people will, as always, stand together with the arab peoples and the palestinian people and firmly support them in their just struggle to resist aggression, safeguard national independence and territorial integrity and restore their national rights. the chinese delegation is deeply convinced that persevering in unity and struggle, the arab peoples and the palestinian people who have been tempered through anti-imperialist struggles will certainly overcome the difficulties on their road of advance and finally realize their national aspirations," he concluded.

the current debate at the security council on the situation of the middle east began on june 6 and was suspended for consultations on june 15. representatives of more than 30 member countries including foreign ministers from egypt, algeria, chad, guinea, nigeria, saudi arabia, the sudan and tanzania had participated in the debate.

in his speech after the resumption of the current debate on july 20, egyptian foreign minister el-zayyat pointed out once again: "six years have elapsed since this council discussed the israeli attack on egypt, jordan and syria -- and israel is still in occupation of the territories of those three member states." he stressed that "the acquisition of territory by force is totally inadmissible under the united nations charter", and that "respect for the legitimate rights of all peoples, including the palestinian people, constitutes in this case an indispensable element in the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area."

rahmatalla abdulla, representative of the sudan, stressed that "the withdrawal of israel from the occupied arab territories is the first step that should be taken if lasting peace in the region is to be achieved." peruvian representative decuellar also pointed out that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states must be respected. kenyan representative odero-jowi stated that kenya rejected the acquisition of territories by force and supported the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. guinean representative philippe maddy also expressed total solidarity with the arab people of palestine.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Saigon Authorities Must Release All Detained Civilian Personnel Immediately

(NCNA-English Peking, July 27, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "the saigon authorities must release all detained civilian personnel immediately". the article reads:

over six months have passed since the ceasefire in viet nam. but hundreds of thousands of civilian personnel in south viet nam are still illegally detained in over a thousand prisons by the nguyen van thieu regime. they continue to be cruelly tortured and persecuted, freedom has not been restored to them and they cannot reunite with their families. this state of affairs is impermissible.

the paris agreement on viet nam clearly stipulates that the two south vietnamese parties must return vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in south viet nam. the joint communique signed by the parties concerned on the viet nam issue a month ago reaffirmed these provisions and pledged that "the two south vietnamese parties shall do their utmost to accomplish this within forty-five days from the date of signature of this joint communique." however, the nguyen van thieu regime went back on its word. it tried its utmost to delay and evade the return of all civilian personnel it had captured and detained and continued to maltreat and massacre them. what is more, it illegally arrested and imprisoned tens of thousands of patriots. this is openly in violation of the paris agreement and the joint communique and deserves bitter denunciation by world public opinion.

this act of the saigon authorities, like its other violations of the paris agreement, is aimed at hampering the reasonable settlement of the internal affairs of south viet nam and the realization of national reconciliation and concord in south viet nam. the illegal detention, arrest and cruel persecution by the nguyen van thieu regime of south vietnamese people who love their fatherland, peace and freedom and approve national reconciliation and concord can only show nguyen van thieu's stubborn hostility to the south vietnamese people and cannot but receive universal condemnation by people of all strata in south viet nam. on july 18, 1973, minister nguyen van hieu, on behalf of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, tabled an important new proposal ensuring the right of the south vietnamese people to democratic liberties at the consultative conference of the two south vietnamese parties, which once again demands the immediate return of all vietnamese civilian personnel captured and detained in south viet nam. recently, the south viet nam committee for the release

of patriots and peace-loving people still detained by the saigon administration issued an urgent appeal, strongly denouncing the nguyen van thieu administration for illegally detaining hundreds of thousands of civilian personnel and demanding that the administration strictly implement the paris agreement and release immediately all the patriotic and peace-loving people, including those who belong to the third political force, still detained in south viet nam. the chinese people express their firm support to this. the saigon authorities should strictly implement the provisions of the paris agreement and the joint communique, accept the reasonable proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and stop persecuting detained civilian personnel and release them immediately and completely.

Delegation of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan" Leaves Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, July 26, 1973)

the delegation of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" led by hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and editor-in-chief of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan", wound up its visit to shanghai and left for kwangchow by air this morning. it was accompanied by pan fei, a leading member of the chinese paper "people's daily".

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ma tien-shui, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, wang ching, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of news organizations in shanghai.

after their arrival in shanghai from nanking on july 23, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a motor plant and a rural people's commune, where they were warmly welcomed. the vietnamese comrades also had discussions with shanghai literary and art workers.

before leaving shanghai, the delegation was honoured at a banquet given by comrade ma tien-shui.

Leader of Vietnamese Paper "Nhan Dan" Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, July 26, 1973)

hoang tung, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, editor-in-chief of the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" and leader of the delegation of the paper, and vu tue quynh, a member of the delegation, left here for home via nanning by air this afternoon. other members of the delegation will continue their visit in kwangtung province.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai this morning. it was welcomed at the airport by wang shou-tao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of kwangtung news organizations and other departments concerned. comrade wang shou-tao gave a luncheon in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

when comrades hoang tung and vu tue quynh left nanning, they were seen off at the airport by liao wei-hsiung, vice-chairman of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and leading members of press circles in kwangsi.

nguyen khoi, student consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, was also present.

pan fei, a leading member of the chinese paper "people's daily", accompanied comrades hoang tung and vu tue quynh to nanning.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in FRG

(NCNA-English Bonn, July 26, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere in cologne's sport hall this evening, which opened the troupe's three-week tour of the federal republic of germany.

the performance was warmly received by a 5,000-strong audience from bonn, cologne and other cities, who came in spite of rain to see the show given by the first chinese

art troupe visiting the country after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the frg.

among the spectators were hans-georg sachs, state secretary of the foreign ministry, other high-ranking government officials, and prominent figures in cultural, journalistic and trade circles of west germany.

chinese ambassador wang yu-tien and diplomatic envoys from other countries were also present.

the audience applauded and cheered all the 14 items on the programme which were full of chinese national flavours. as the chinese artistes performed skills of balance and other virtuosities of acrobatics in the items of "a pagoda of bowls", "high pole acrobatics" and "vocal imitation", the enthralled spectators stamped their feet according to their custom to show their high appreciation and delight. the animated mood reached its climax in the thrilling finale of "stunt-cycling" where 12 young acrobats rode on one bicycle and took up symbolic position of "the peacock in its pride".

the troupe's orchestra struck up german music by ludwig van beethoven during the interval and received enthusiastic applause from the audience. many people surrounded the orchestra pit, talking and shaking hands with the musicians.

at the show's close, the spectators rose and clapped their hands rhythmically for several minutes. four german friends walked upstage and presented bouquets to the performers in congratulation of their success.

chinese residents in the frg saw the performance and presented the acrobats with baskets of flowers.

later, chinese ambassador wang yu-tien gave a reception for the visit of the shanghai troupe to the frg. more than five hundred guests attended the reception, chatting cordially with the chinese acrobats. many of them praised the troupe's performance. many others asked for the performers' autographs. hosts and guests toasted to the development of the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and the frg.

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SPARE-TIME CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

An Essential and Important Front

- survey of mass spare-time cultural activities in the rural areas of Hsiyang hsien

by

the Reporting Unit of the CCP Chinchung Administrative District Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 26, 1973)

What role have the mass spare-time cultural activities of the rural areas played in the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture? In what position should they be placed? How to make a success of them? These questions are common to many hsien. We have obtained answers to these questions by making a survey in Hsiyang hsien.

Develop Work Around the Central Task

The seven years since the great proletarian cultural revolution have been seven years of deep-going learning from Tachai for Hsiyang hsien and seven years of extensive development of mass spare-time cultural activities in the rural areas. A mighty force for conducting mass spare-time cultural activities is active on various fronts in the countryside. The club in Tachai brigad , the small-scale choral performances in Wuchiap'ing brigade, the poem recital in Liuchuang brigade, the singing of songs in Lianyangkou brigade, Chiehtu commune, the story telling in Hsiassul brigade, Ch'engkuan commune, the latern-slide show in Peikuan brigade, and the library in Anp'ing brigade, Anp'ing commune, are very remarkable activities. These activities have greatly popularized Mao Tse-tung's thought, boosted the revolutionary vigor of the broad masses and promoted the deep-going development of the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture. During the movement for learning

from Tachai, spare-time cultural propaganda has become a powerful weapon used by Party organizations at all levels to popularize Mao Tse-tung's thought, to promote the struggle in line and the class struggle, and to "unite and educate the people and hit at and wipe out the enemy."

Throughout the past two decades, the spare-time propaganda team in Tachai brigade has fought perseveringly under the leadership of the brigade's Party branch. During the period of cooperation, some people disseminated the view that collectivization was no better than working on one's own, and it accordingly wrote and staged the play, "Ten Major Points of Superiority of Agricultural Cooperatives." During the period of three years' temporary difficulties, some people railed at the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, and it accordingly staged a choral performance, "Long, Long Live the Three Red Banners." When the work group sent by Liu Shao-ch'i came to Tachai to feign carrying out the "four cleaning-up movement," it wrote and staged the play "The Tigerhead Mountain Is Always Orientated Toward Peking; the People of Tachai Forever Follow Mao Tse-tung." When the great cultural revolution started, it again wrote and staged "Armymen and Civilians Advance in Unity" and "The People of Tachai Are Orientated Toward the Red Sun," thereby giving a great impetus to the forward development of the excellent situation. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "The cultural propaganda activities have a role to play in turning Tachai brigade into a red banner bearer advocated by Chairman Mao."

Nannao brigade of Tachai commune was formerly known throughout the hsien as a "knotty" brigade. The crux was that it did not equip the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Taking into consideration that some people thought that learning from Tachai involved great hardships, fatigue and losses, the Party branch of the brigade used cultural propaganda activities to whip up an upsurge of the mass study of Chairman Mao's works. The tutors explained character by character and sentence by sentence to the illiterate people Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his philosophic essays. The story tellers told the children, women and old people stories about Chang Szu-teh, Norman Bethune and the foolish old man who removed the mountains. The propagandists taught all to sing revolutionary songs and to stage choral performances on learning from Tachai. Once they were equipped with Mao Tse-tung's thought, the masses advanced with the momentum of an avalanche. They vigorously carried forward the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and brought their enthusiasm and creativeness into play.

The hsien committee put forth a magnificent plan for rearranging as quickly as possible the rivers and mountains in Hsiyang hsien and urged the cadres and the masses to learn from Tachai and to work vigorouly. The propaganda teams in various localities carried out their work around this central task, and went everywhere to sing songs about the Tachai spirit, tell stories about the new persons and deeds in learning from Tachai, and eulogize the revolutionary heroism of fighting against the elements and catching up with one another. Even the wall posters, lantern-slide shows and exhibitions were filled with the revolutionary contents of learning from Tachai and working vigorously.

Lianyangkou brigade formerly was slow in learning from Tachai. This time, the Party branch was determined to lead the masses to work vigorously and arduously and to rearrange the rivers and mountains at Lianyangkou. The propaganda team composed the "Road to Tachai" suite and the revolutionary songs such as "The Tachai Spirit Emits Splendor" and "We Definitely Can Make Anyangkou Put on A New Dress," taught the people everywhere to sing them at home, in the courtyard and in the field, thereby arousing the masses to fight against the elements after the pattern of Tachai.

In 1970, Hsiyang hsien was advancing toward the target of a hsien of the Tachai type. Some people cherished arrogance and complacency, saying that "since production has attained the advanced level, hard work is drawing to the end." Therefore, the hsien committee called upon the Party organizations at all levels to arouse the masses to combat arrogance and break down complacency. The propaganda team composed repertoires with the deeds of Tachai which was not swelled-headed in the face of great achievements and high honor and the deeds of some advanced units which forever marched forward to scale pinnacles. It sang songs about these deeds in the fields, staged plays about them in the open and told stories about them in the villages and at street corners. It taught the cadres and the masses to go on making revolution without interruption.

Wuchiap'ing brigade in Tachai commune was adjacent to Tachai brigade. For many years, it did not learn from Tachai. Some of the brigade cadres collaborated with the landlord and rich-peasant elements while some bad people incited clannish struggle to sow dissension among the poor and lower-middle peasants. The collective economy was undermined. The Party branch lifted the lid of the class struggle. The propaganda team pounced on the vivid facts, and by vigorously conducting small-scale discussions and staging small-scale choral performances, it taught the masses to understand that "people having the same surname are not necessarily members of the same family, and clannish relationship is subordinate to class relationship" and that "socialism is the road to happiness, whereas spontaneous tendencies are the causes of illness." The masses rose in vigor. In daytime, they worked hard in production. At night, they fought against the enemies and roundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms," thereby checking the capitalist evil wind. This brigade has now become an advanced unit in learning from Tachai.

In Hsiyang hsien, the practice of mass spare-time cultural activities in the past few years has given the people a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching "Before the revolution, revolutionary culture is an ideological preparation for the revolution; in the course of the revolution, it is an essential and important part of the general front of the revolution." The broad masses praised: "The cultural activities have contributed much in building Hsiyang into a hsien after the pattern of Tachai." The leading cadres at all levels were deeply aware that mass spare-time cultural propaganda is a tool indispensable to the promotion of revolution and construction. Those who formerly held that "cultural activity is like a flower, which is good-looking but unnecessary," now say that cultural propaganda "is a flower as well as a treasure and is indispensable to the three great revolutionary movements."

Those who formerly held that "the production tasks are so very heavy that we could hardly spare time to conduct cultural activity" now say: "It can be carried out in conjunction with production, since honing a knife does not waste a wood-cutter's time." Those who formerly thought that "staging a performance does not produce steel and singing songs does not yield grain" now say: "When revolutionary songs are sung loudly, people will work hard, land will be transformed and grain will grow."

Leaders Must Properly Grasp the Three Basic Links

The key to properly conducting mass spare-time cultural activities in the countryside lies in the exercise of correct leadership in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. To adhere firmly to the correct orientation and guideline, to organize properly the revolutionized forces well and to promote mass spare-time creation are the three basic links for properly leading mass spare-time cultural activities in the countryside.

The Party committee of Hsiyang hsien points out clearly and correctly: "It is necessary to look up doing a good job in mass spare-time cultural work in the countryside as a component part in building a hsien of the Tachai type, and it is necessary to grasp it as a matter of major importance for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoting the building of socialism." It attaches suitable importance and give an appropriate place to such work.

In order to adhere firmly to the correct orientation and guideline, we must not only firmly grasp the general orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving proletarian politics and serving socialism, but also conscientiously follow the guideline of carrying out these cultural activities during spare time, on a small scale, in diverse ways and thriftily. Only by firmly grasping this general orientation and promptly criticizing and overcoming the interference by various kinds of mistaken ideas can we change the mass spare-time culture in the countryside into a tool for promoting socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. Only by following the guideline of carrying out cultural activities during spare time, on a small scale, in diverse ways and thriftily can we guarantee implementation of the correct political orientation. The implementation of this guideline can attract wide participation by the masses and give full play to their wisdom and ability; it also can resolve the contradiction caused by the contest of cultural activities with production and construction for time, manpower and money. If these cultural activities are not carried out during sparetime, they will interfere with production and construction. If they are not carried out on a small scale, they can hardly be carried out during spare time and regularly. If they are monotonous in form, the masses will not welcome them. Extravagance and waste will alienate them from the masses.

The proper organization of a revolutionized force calls not only for the organization of the literary and art amateurs into a force, but also for the exercise of a tight grip on the ideological education and training of this force. The mass spare-time cultural activities in the countryside cover a wide sphere

extend over a broad front and are strong in tit-for-tat character. Most of them directly reflect the actual struggle and are frequently carried out at short notice. They also must maintain their spare-time status by stealing a moment of leisure under the pressure of heavy workload. They can hardly be carried through to the end by dint of the spontaneous enthusiasm of the masses alone, and the force must be properly organized.

The Party committee of Hsiyang hsien put forth the principle of "taking the young militiamen as the mainstay under the leadership of the Party and the sponsorship of the CYL." More than 16,000 people in the hsien have been organized to take part regularly in conducting spare-time cultural propaganda, including more than 4,000 news broadcasters, lantern-slide projectionists, song teachers, story tellers, commentators, creative writers and other backbone elements from various branches of work. Some of these backbone elements are old hands who have been engaged in spare-time cultural activities for a relatively long period of time. They have been steeled in practical struggles and are rather experienced in conducting these activities. Most of them are young enthusiasts in spare-time cultural activities. They have culture and are full of vigor and vitality. In order to strengthen the ideological reconstruction of this force and to incessantly promote the ideological revolutionization of its members, the hsien committee and the Party organizations at all levels pay very close attention to organizing them to seriously study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and urging them to stage revolutionary plays and to act as revolutionary pioneers. As a result, this force stands firm on "non-divorcement from politics, practice and the masses" and consciously carries the heavy load of going in the fore to prepare public opinions for learning from Tachai.

The mass spare-time cultural activities in the countryside need a great deal of literary and artistic materials for propaganda. For this reason, besides making vigorous effort to popularize the revolutionary model plays, it is also necessary to develop mass activities in spare-time creation, so as to satisfy the demand for materials.

Through summing up past experiences and lessons, the Party committee of Hsiyang hsien has came to realize that "in order to take action at the right time more often without indulging in taking belated action, we must vigorously write and stage plays ourselves." Over the past six years, more than 390 spare-time creation groups have been set up throughout the hsien.

The leaders of the Party organizations at all levels pay very close attention to organizing the spare-time writers to study and analyze the materials of actual struggles and actual life and, in conjunction with the practice of creation, to learn with unflagging efforts experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays. They also organize forces to give these spare-time writers guidance and assistance and to help them revise the repertoires they have created. The repertoires they have created are short but concise, take less time to write and stage, and promptly serve proletarian politics and the socialist economic base. The subject matters come from the local communes and brigades and are familiar to the masses. The hearts of the audience are quickly won, and it is easy for them to understand what things they should

learn and what tendencies they should criticize. Besides, the plays created by masses emphasize the local characteristics, give traditional folk art a revolutionary content and make the masses feel that they are real and extraordinarily heart-warming. They play a relatively good role in conducting political education.

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Let Revolutionary Stories Serve the Three Great Revolutionary Movements Better

by

CCP Committee of Shanhaikuan Ch'ü,
Ch'inhuangtao Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 26, 1973)

Revolutionary stories are one of the sharp weapons used by the proletariat to occupy the ideological and cultural positions. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the activities in telling revolutionary stories--with the revolutionary model plays taking the lead--have made a new development in our ch'ü. They have consolidated and occupied the ideological and cultural positions, defeated the sabotage by the class enemies and effectively cooperated with the Party's various central tasks. They also have enriched the cultural life of the masses and played a powerful, militant role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Reinforce the Building of the Contingent of Revolutionary Story-Tellers

Building a revolutionized contingent of spare-time revolutionary story-tellers is an important condition for guaranteeing the widespread and sustained development of activities in telling revolutionary stories.

New story-tellers must be recruited continuously during the three great revolutionary movements. The story-tellers are educators. We demand that the story-tellers be good in political outlook, in performing manual labor and in style of work. They must be selected in the course of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

There are now more than 800 story-tellers in our ch'ü. Most of them are young workers and activists among peasants. They are propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as fighters in the class struggle and backbone elements in the struggle for production. These story-tellers have the support of the masses, and the stories they tell also bring good results.

Last year, in Kaochienchuang commune, more than 100 activists were selected to be story-tellers during the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and during the upsurge of "learning from Tachai in agriculture." As a result, there were story-tellers in every village and every production team. In order to play the role of a model and a leader, some basic-level cadres served as story-tellers of their own accord.

Educated young people who have gone or returned to the countryside should be trained to be story-tellers. The educated young people are enthusiastic and full of vigor and vitality and they have culture.

Over 50 percent of the story-tellers trained in our ch'ü last year were educated young people who came from cities or returned to the countryside.

The Party branch of Houch'ihsingchai No. 2 production team in Huyüanchai commune sent of its own accord three educated young people from the city to our ch'ü for training. When they returned to their production team after training, they performed manual labor on the one hand and told the commune members revolutionary stories on the other.

These educated young people have become a newborn force in the contingent of story-tellers.

People who used to tell bad stories are remolded to be revolutionary story-tellers. There are two kinds of people who are in the habit of telling bad stories among the masses. One kind of them are the class enemies, who are very few in number. They use the bad stories to corrupt the masses, in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. The other kind of people are the few among the masses whose consciousness is not high and who cling to the old habits. We firmly hit at the class enemies. As regards the masses who tell bad stories, we adopt the policy of uniting, educating and remolding them, so as to raise their consciousness and mobilize them to tell stories for the revolutionary cause and to tell revolutionary stories. In this way, they are educated personally, and the masses are also satisfied. This makes it possible not only to replenish the contingent of story-tellers but also to occupy the ideological and cultural positions.

It is necessary to train story-tellers and incessantly raise their consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line and in continuing the revolution as well as their story-telling standard. In training story-tellers, it is necessary to make use of the slack farming season and the spare time. The ch'ü or the factory, the commune or the neighborhood committee should bring them together and organize them to conscientiously study the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the Party's basic line, to arm themselves mentally, and to make mass revolutionary criticism. Meanwhile, their ability to tell stories should be enhanced. In every course of training, typical cases should be used as the guide.

In October last year, while training story-tellers, the ch'ü leadership summed up the experience of some outstanding story-tellers in studying Chairman Mao's works, in learning to write and tell new stories from the revolutionary model plays and in raising their story-telling standard.

We have learned that: There is also a struggle in the question of what kind of a contingent of story-tellers we should build. Only by conscientiously carrying out the Party's basic line and the Party's policies and continuously strengthening the ideological and organizational development of the contingent of revolutionary story-tellers can we enable this new army of literature and art to grow up healthily.

Arouse the Masses To Write Revolutionary Stories

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers take an active part in the activities of telling revolutionary stories. They have written some good stories. In order to work in close conjunction with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and to satisfy the demands of the masses, we on the one hand select to tell revolutionary stories about other localities and write and tell stories from the revolutionary model plays and the motion pictures and, on the other hand, organize the story-tellers to write new stories with local materials.

The laboring people create the world. They are the masters of history, the creators of material wealth and also the creators of spiritual wealth. The stories written by them have clear-cut themes, are rich in life experience and are written in vivid languages. Under the leadership of the Party organizations, those who have culture write stories and those who are uncultured also compose stories; it is permissible to write or compose orally long or short pieces. In this way, the enthusiasm of the masses is aroused, and good subject matters, good episodes and good languages have emerged. On this foundation, the authors are organized to select the subject matters and bring together the vivid episodes and refined languages for writing scripts. Women story-tellers of the neighborhood mostly are of a low cultural level and are busily engaged in house work. They compose orally some new stories which not only promote the Party's central tasks but also supply rich subject matters, episodes and languages for writing scripts. The stories which the masses are aroused to write are mainly immature, but they have clear-cut themes, vivid episodes and a thick smell of life, and are written with an accurate language. They are welcomed by the masses.

Under normal circumstances, stories are composed with the creative method of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, and are not restricted by real personages and real facts; it is also possible to adopt local materials and to compose short stories or stories with spoken words from the advanced personages emerging in the three great revolutionary movements. In this way, it is possible to make propaganda and arouse the masses and also to accumulate rudimentary subject matters. In order to bring the militant role of the revolutionary stories into play and to work in close coordination with the three great revolutionary movements, we organize the authors to process and rearrange more than 20 stories from among the large numbers of stories by mouth and short stories. In the light of their contents, we divide these stories into six groups, namely, class education, education in the line, learning from Tachai in agriculture, learning from Tach'ing in industry, the fish-and-water attachment between armymen and civilians, and change of outdated habits and customs. Each group of three to five stories takes one to one and a half hours to tell.

On the basis of generally arousing the story-tellers to compose stories, effort is made in good time to raise standards in such work. Revolutionary stories are literary and artistic works. When encouraging the masses to compose stories, we cannot stay with the stories by mouth, short stories, real personages and real facts, but must elevate the stories to the level of artistic

works that are as perfect and unified in ideology and art as possible. We organize the story-tellers to study Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and to learn the experience of the revolutionary model plays, so that they may enhance their thinking and see clearly that, in composing stories, they must stress the portrayal of ideology, the line and the conflict and, at the same time, the plot of the story.

Last year, we held two study classes for composing and writing new stories with the stress laid on solving the question of raising standards.

We encourage the full-time cultural workers to integrate themselves with the story-tellers and to learn from them. We encourage them to compose and write new stories courageously, not to fear making mistakes but to correct any mistakes which they have committed. At the same time, we encourage them to use the story-tellers boldly, to respect their opinions and to give them facilities for composing and writing new stories.

The revolutionary stories embody outstanding traditional art of the nation and have strong revolutionary and ideological contents. We are determined to grasp the revolutionary stories continuously and conscientiously, to develop their strong points and overcome their shortcomings, to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and to make the revolutionary stories serve more properly the three great revolutionary movements.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Inherit and Develop the PLA's Glorious Traditions

- while showing vigilance in coastal defense, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of a unit of the PLA units stationed at the Ch'angshan Archipelago energetically help communes and brigades develop fisheries and agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 26, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, July 24, 1973) The broad masses of commanders and fighters of a unit of the PLA units stationed at the Ch'angshan Archipelago have inherited and developed the PLA's glorious traditions. While showing vigilance in coastal defense, they have energetically helped the communes and brigades in the garrison area to develop fisheries and agricultural production.

Every time the ocean-going fishing boats of the communes and brigades of the archipelago returned, the commanders and fighters braved fatigues and hardships and joined the commune members in unloading the vessels. When kelps was ripe for harvesting, they again braved pounding waves and the scotching sun and joined the commune members in going to the sea to harvest the crop.

The commanders and fighters especially went all out to give energetic aid and support to those capital construction projects started by the communes and brigades for the development of fisheries on the archipelago. The Houk'ou brigade of a certain island in the past had no shipyard of its own, and had to haul its motor junks to other areas for repair. Several hundreds of thousand yuan was spent on repairs per year, and very often, delays interfered with the fishing season and production suffered. To change this situation, the commune members wanted to build a small shipyard on the basis of self-reliance. When the Party branch of the 3rd company stationed there learned of this, it aroused the cadres and fighters of the whole company to give support. After work started, the armymen and the people fought in unity, and it took only half a year to complete the shipyard. With a shipyard, the production brigade was able to carry out all major and minor ship repairs itself. It also build on its own seven or eight motor junks. There was a rapid rise in production and the total income of the whole brigade rose by over 60 percent.

An island on which a certain regiment was stationed lies only several hundred meters away from an islet, the home of sea gulls. The commune decided to link up the two islands so as to solve the shelter problem for the fishing fleet of the whole island and to extend the acreage for kelp culture. After the battle call for linking up the two islands was sounded, the leader of a certain regiment personally led and rushed a force to give support. A shoulder-to-shoulder battle was fought with the masses of commune members on the island. The armymen and the people worked in concert and fought bravely. Now, a mountain has been lopped off and a massive stone embankment more than 300 meters long has been built to link up the two islands. This year, the kelp raising acreage in the new harbor has been extended by over 500 mow, and the fishing

fleet of the island no longer has to go elsewhere for shelter. With more time available for making proper pre-seagoing preparations, the spring catch has created the highest output record in the whole hsien.

The Ch'angshan Archipelago is made up mostly of high-mountain islands with little soil, plentiful rocks and scanty water. This coupled with the strong winds and heavy fog makes it rather difficult to plant crops there. Therefore, many communes and brigades have to count on the state for the grain supply, and their vegetable supplies have to be hauled in from the mainland.

To help the mass change this situation, the broad masses of commanders and fighters stationed on the islands fervently helped the masses of various islands develop agricultural and subsidiary production. On the one hand, they energetically devoted themselves to growing grain and vegetables, breeding pigs, accumulating manure and groping for the laws governing island production. On the other hand, they helped the masses cut up the mountains to create fields, sink wells to look for water, and transform the natural conditions. With their help, some fishing villages which seldom grew grain crops and vegetables in the past reclaimed a large number of terraced fields, and crops were successfully planted on the rocky islands. Quite a number of production brigades have become self-supporting in grain and vegetables, thereby lightening the burden on the state.

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WOMEN PARTY MEMBERS

Shenyang Woolen Textile Mill Party Committee Energetically Trains and Recruits Female Party Members

- educated by Party organization, these female Party members seriously read and study and energetically participate in criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, thereby playing the exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 26, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, July 25, 1973) The Party committee of the Shenyang Woolen Textile Mill has energetically trained and recruited Party members from among female workers. Since 1969, female Party members have accounted for 49 percent of the new Party members recruited by the whole mill. Educated by the Party organizations, these female Party members have seriously read and studied and energetically participated in the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, thereby playing the exemplary vanguard role in the three great revolutionary movements.

More than half of the workers in the Shenyang Woolen Textile Mill are female workers. The Party committee of the mill places the training and recruitment of Party members from among the female workers as an important matter on its agenda and has formulated concrete plans. In the process of recruiting Party members, the mill Party committee pays special attention to taking into consideration the characteristics of the female workers and giving the activists applying for Party membership education in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and rudimentary knowledge about the Party, thereby enabling to see clearly the nature, program and struggle goal of the Party, and to embrace the ambition and ideal of making a lifelong struggle for the realization of communism. After education, many activists have further raised their consciousness in the class struggle, the struggle in line and continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

Before liberation, female worker Yu Kuei-ying of No. 1 Dyeing and Processing Workshop was a child laborer in a textile factory when she was no more than 10 years old. She had her full share of exploitation and oppression from the capitalists. After liberation, she shook off the feudal yoke and became a master of the state. She led a much happier life. Her passionate love for the Party and for Chairman Mao came from the bottom of her heart. She worked diligently, arriving at work early and leaving late. Since the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, under the leadership of the Party branch of the workshop, Yu Kuei-ying repeatedly studied the Party's basic line. She realized that in order to become an advanced element of the proletariat, she had to combine energetic participation in work with playing the exemplary vanguard role in class struggle. Thereafter, she not only rushed for difficult and heavy work but also assiduously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and energetically participated in revolutionary mass criticism. In the light of her miserable childhood, she vigorously criticized the criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in vainly attempting to negate fundamentally

the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, thereby giving everyone a course of education. Yu Kuei-ying also acted as head of a neighborhood unit. She constantly devoted her spare time to the proper handling of neighborhood work with great pains. Meanwhile, she insisted on applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating her own children. Because her consciousness rose rapidly, she became qualified for Party membership and was gloriously admitted into the Party.

The Party organizations at various levels of the Shenyang Woolen Textile Mill pay great attention to organizing female workers to attend a theoretical study class on an away-from-production or spare-time basis. The aim is to raise continuously their Marxist level. Over 80 percent of the female workers of the raw wool workshop of this mill have a relatively low cultural level and rather heavy a family burden. The Party branch helped them overcome their difficulties and made proper arrangements for their family life. They were organized to combine the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with the study of culture. The female workers have successively studied the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and other relevant chapters in works by Marx and Lenin, and "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From" and other works by Chairman Mao. Through study, many female workers have shown marked improvement in their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism. After going through the ordeals of practical struggle, six female workers in this workshop have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

After the admission of a large number of female workers into the Party, the Party organizations at various levels of this factory continuously lay a firm hold on their training and education and encourage them to brave the storm and face the world in the three great revolutionary movements.

Wu Ya-chin, a standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the factory, is a new Party member who joined the Party in 1969, and was short of experience in leadership work. The factory Party committee, on the one hand, boldly let her work independently and, on the other, aroused the old cadres to give her concrete help. This enabled her to raise continuously her level of leadership and her consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After taking up duties as vice chairman of the trade union of the factory, Wu Ya-chin scored some achievements by organizing the worker masses to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticize the bourgeoisie. Trained and educated by Party organizations and with the help of the masses, many female Party members of the whole factory have been selected for promotion to leadership posts at various levels, some of them have joined the Party not long ago.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FENG PAI-CHU

Peking Memorial Meeting for Late Comrade Feng Pai-chu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

comrade feng pai-chu, former vice-governor of chekiang province, died of illness in peking on july 19, 1973, at the age of 69.

a memorial meeting was held for the late comrade feng pai-chu at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries today.

wreaths were presented by chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and by the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, the general office of the state council, the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee, the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, the c.p.c. hainan regional committee of kwangtung province and the hainan military command.

present at the memorial meeting today were:

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and the provincial departments concerned tieh ying, tai ko-ko, meng chao-yu, chen ping, hsia chi, teng ching-ho, tu cheng-chun, hu tai-jung and sun wen-cheng;

leading members of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee and the provincial departments concerned chang ken-sheng, ma pai-shan, wei yu-chu and cheng li; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council and friends of the late comrade feng pai-chu: kuo yu-feng, liao cheng-chih, wu ching-tung, lien kuan, tseng chih, cheng ping-wan, li meng-fu, hou chun-huai, tsou pen-tien, chiang hua, wu ke-chih, fu chen-chung and fu chih-hang.

also present were staff members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council.

lai ko-ko, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, officiated at the memorial service. tieh ying, secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a memorial speech.

the speech read in part:

"comrade feng pai-chu joined the revolution in the spring of 1926 and was admitted into the chinese communist party in september the same year. during the first revolutionary civil war and the war of agrarian revolution, he was chairman of a district peasant association, county party secretary, chairman of the people's government of a county, party representative of the seventh route army of the chiungyai headquarters of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army, and secretary of the c.p.c. chiungyai special committee; during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, he was secretary of the c.p.c. chiungyai special committee, commander and political commissar of the independent column of the chiungyai people's anti-japanese self-defence corps, and chairman of the people's government of the northeast district of chiungyai; during the war of liberation, he was secretary of the c.p.c. chiungyai area committee, chairman of the chiungyai people's government, and commander and political commissar of the chiungyai column of the chinese people's liberation army; after nation-wide liberation, he was secretary of the c.p.c. hainan regional committee, commander and political commissar of the hainan military area command, chairman of the hainan military and political commission, member of the secretariat of the c.p.c. kwangtung provincial committee, vice-governor of kwangtung province, and member of the central-south bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; he was deputy to the first national people's congress, member of the national defence council, alternate member of the eighth c.p.c. central committee, member of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee, and vice-governor of chekiang province.

comrade feng pai-chu was a fine member of the chinese communist party and staunch fighter of the chinese people. under the leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, he carried out chairman mao's concept of the people's war over the long years of sustained revolutionary wars on the hainan island, mobilizing the masses and relying on them to overcome numerous difficulties in an unyielding struggle against the enemy; in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, he worked hard to serve the people, to whom he dedicated his whole life.

we lost an old comrade, an old comrade-in-arms in the death of comrade feng pai-chu. in mourning for comrade feng pai-chu, we will turn our grief into strength, learn from his revolutionary spirit and unite to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation"

comrades yen chien-ying, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and chou chien-jen and leading comrades of departments concerned expressed deep sympathy with comrade tseng hui-yu, widow of the late comrade feng pai-chu, and his children.

while the late comrade feng pai-chu was in hospital, tan chi-lung, first secretary of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and kuo yu-feng, leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, went to see him.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Important Technical Innovation in Steel Ingot Casting Evolved in China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 28, 1973)

a highly efficient stopperless ladle for steel ingot casting was recently evolved by workers of the number two steel mill of china's largest steel complex, anshan.

experts describe this new device, evolved in 333 experiments over seven months, as an important innovation for raising the productive capacity of open hearth furnaces and accelerating china's steel industry in general.

regular operations using such ladles show that the efficiency of a 100-ton capacity steel ladle has risen from two to four castings every 24 hours. by freeing the workers of the need to enter the ladle in scorching heat to change the used stopper after each casting, this new device improves working conditions.

the liaoning provincial bureau of the metallurgical industry called a conference at the mill last may and recommended this new device to all other metallurgical enterprises in the province.

the general practice in steel casting is to use a stopper attached to a rod to control the hole and nozzle in the bottom-pour ladle. the stopper must be replaced after each heat of steel is poured. since it takes time for the ladle to cool sufficiently for the workers to enter it and change the stopper, each heat is delayed and the capacity of open hearth furnaces is limited.

workers of the anshan steel complex as far back as 1963 proposed getting rid of this stopper and replace it with a mechanical device controlled from outside. but this was dismissed by certain leading members who were affected by the revisionist line and who were contemptuous of the workers' creative talent. some of them rejected it since it deviated from "generally accepted practice". others disapproved of mass participation in experiments on grounds of safety and tried to restrict research work to theoretical study in laboratories. these objections resulted in the shelving of this revolutionary proposal.

the country's fourth five-year plan called on the steel mill to keep increasing its open hearth steel production. necessary funds were appropriated for the mill to increase steel ladles, replenish cranes and renovate the workshops.

the workers decided to make their contributions from a different approach. in the course of criticizing the idealist concept of "genius" and other revisionist fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers that were aimed at shackling the workers' talent and wisdom, the steel makers heightened their political consciousness and came to recognize their own strength more clearly during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they decided to make technical innovations on their own to devise a stopperless ladle.

the party committee of the mill supported this initiative and formed a three-in-one group centred on veteran workers and including technical personnel and leading cadres to guide the experiment.

soon almost everyone in the mill tried to help. many workers volunteered to stay after hours and put their heads together to explore ways and means. on the basis of the 200 proposals presented by the workers, the three-in-one group worked out a tentative programme which envisaged a mechanical device fixed on the outer face of the ladle bottom to control the discharging of molten steel.

two metallurgical technicians undertook to produce the blueprint in three straight days and veteran fitter kao hsiu-tien led six other workers in turning out the mechanism in record time.

when the device was first put to test, the operation looked all right, but the molten steel did not flow. the casting shop party secretary li kuei-tseng, who is also a member of the mill's party committee, got the workers together to study this setback by employing the basic concepts set forth in chairman mao's philosophical treaties "on practice".

their findings led to improvement in the device but the new device was not yet good enough. the upper part of the discharging mechanism was not sturdy. the shop director chang hsi-ming and veteran worker kuo chun-hai clambered into the steel ladle despite great heat and eventually found a way to extend the life span of the upper part of the discharging mechanism.

an erosion-resistant refractory material needed for the new device was rushed out by the related factory in three days, just about one-tenth of the time usually needed for turning out such lining material.

in the course of improving the mechanical tapping device, local neighbourhood committees undertook to look after the families of those technicians involved in the designing work. as a result, they were able to concentrate on the project and complete it in half the scheduled time.

in the succeeding mass movement, some 20 difficult technical problems were solved, one after another, and this new device was used successfully in casting both ordinary steel and seven types of alloy steel. the 24,000 data collected in these experiments proved that the 100-ton stopperless steel ladle was successful.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING

Central China Province Carries Out Mass Scientific Experiments on Farming

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jul. 29, 1973)

more than 40 good strains of wheat, corn, rice and cotton have been evolved and popularized throughout honan province, one of china's leading grain and cotton producers, during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

thanks to mass scientific experiments, this central china province has turned large tracts of sandy and alkali land into fertile fields through deep ploughing, better

irrigation and other measures. many areas have improved the use of fertilizer and water and popularized weed killers and bacterial insecticides.

the party committees at various levels have led the masses of commune members and scientific workers in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and criticizing the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this has imbued the peasants with revolutionary enthusiasm for farm improvement and scientific experiments. veterinary centres and stations for popularizing farming techniques and good seed strains have been set up at various levels from administrative regions down to people's communes. many production brigades and teams have formed scientific experiment teams composed of peasants, cadres and agro-technicians.

huihsien county at the foot of the taihang mountains suffered from drought almost the every year before and its grain yield used to be low. to change this situation, the county party and revolutionary committees have led the people in carrying out scientific farming in addition to building water conservancy projects. constant efforts have been made to improve seed strains and farming methods, including the adoption of inter-planting, rational close planting and transplanting of seedlings. grain yield in 1971 topped three tons per hectare, the target set for the area in the national programme for agricultural development, and reached 3.9 tons per hectare last year despite drought, windstorms and other natural adversities.

located in a low-lying alkali area on the northern bank of the yellow river, the hungmen commune in hsinhsiang county had grappled for years with the low grain yield but made little progress until scientific experiments were started on a large scale during the cultural revolution. the commune members levelled and deep-ploughed the land, dug ditches to lead in water to wash away the alkali, and applied more farmyard manure. this proved successful. the commune reaped 4.6 tons of grain and one ton of cotton per hectare last year, compared respectively with the 0.75 and 0.15 tons in the early post-liberation period.

large numbers of agro-technicians have been trained in honan province through regular schools, short-term classes and practice. an agro-technical school in yungcheng county, eastern honan, alone has trained more than 1,800 peasant agro-technicians in the past few years, averaging two to three for every production brigade.

peasant wheat expert liu ying-hsiang of yenshih county has evolved five good wheat strains with fellow commune members over the past decade and more and provided other areas with 500 tons of these strains. they summed up the experience in a book "practice in growing wheat" and toured 80 counties in six provinces to spread the experience.

in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, agricultural scientists in honan province have made great efforts to integrate themselves with the peasants instead of staying in their offices or laboratories away from production. they have achieved good results in solving actual problems in farm production.

scientists of the provincial academy of agricultural and forestry sciences have successfully evolved and popularized a dozen new high-yielding strains of wheat, corn and rice, which are resistant to diseases and pests. the provincial institute of plant protection, in close cooperation with commune members, pest forecast stations and other departments concerned, have completed an extensive survey of the pests most harmful to crops and discovered the laws of their growth and movement. in this way, they have helped bring such pests like locust, army worm and cotton aphis under effective control.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Northwest China Province Expands Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English Sining, Jul. 28, 1973)

northwest china's chinghai province, one of china's major livestock raising centres, has this year added 4.11 million head of young animals, 730,000 more than in the same 1972 period.

leading members of party committees at various levels went among cadres and herdsmen in production teams to carry out revolutionary mass criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this raised the consciousness of the cadres and herdsmen between the two lines and spurred revolution and production in the livestock raising centre.

assisted by the state and relying on their collective economic strength and hard work, herdsmen sank wells, tapped spring water and dug irrigation ditches to expand grazing areas. autonomous chous and counties now have more than 6.6 million hectares of grassland free of insect pests and rodents, and 10,000 hectares grown to fine species of fodder grass. fodder growing centres have been set up in many communes in counties that have a mild climate.

a commune in tienchun county on the eastern fringe of the tsaidam basin used to be water-deficient. since the start of the cultural revolution it has laid four 16-kilometre-long piping systems and dug seven water detention ponds to lead spring water from mountains to grazing areas. this has extended the grassland by 20,000 hectares and ensured water for more than 50,000 head of animals last winter and this spring.

herdsmen of minority nationalities have made efforts to improve stock breeds. cross-bred fine sheep are increasing around chinghai lake. the province has now 1.15 million head of semi-fine wool sheep that are raised both for wool and meat. yield of the per sheep is treble that of local sheep.

HANDICRAFTS

Chinese Art Craftsmen Evolve a New Way to Work Horn

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 28, 1973)

pictures made of horn in china are on sale in 33 countries and regions.

this is a new way to work horn evolved by chinese craftsmen nine years ago. it makes ingenious use of the natural colouring of horn for carving and piecing together compositions in high and low relief carrying that resemble traditional chinese painting.

the first picture made in this manner was created by three craftsmen of the harbin arts and crafts factory in northeast china which used to make combs, medicinal ladles and other consumer goods of horn. in 1964, inspired by pictures made of shells, one of the artisans, liu pao-shu, decided to try his hand at horn work with two other experienced craftsmen. they turned out their first picture in a dozen days and it was praised by the factory party committee and other craftsmen. some designers and craftsmen were then assigned to help set up an art horn workshop.

tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution, such craftsmen have created works on contemporary socialist themes while continuing to make wholesome works on traditional themes. they work in the light of chairman mao's principle on literature

and art "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new". their pictures are excellent artistic handicrafts.

"braving a blizzard on the grassland" was included in the selected works from national arts and crafts exhibition. it shows a young city-bred middle school graduate protects flocks of sheep in a blizzard in a frontier area. the craftsmen chose horn of orange, dark red, white and light green shades to create the picture.

the factory's horn workshop now has more than 200 craftsmen, both veteran and young. the factory often arranges for them to visit other arts and crafts factories so as to assimilate new experience and improve their skill. they also visit factories, rural areas as well as frontier areas inhabited by minority peoples to learn from the masses and widen the scope of their creative art.

liu pao-shu has created over 200 paintings made of horn in the past few years. many apprentices have acquired the skill of designing, carving and piecing together the horn fragments.

MELON HARVEST

Big Water Melon Harvest in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

a big water melon harvest has been reported in china. output is 30 per cent over last year's. enormous quantities of the fruit are pouring into the market every day.

the three municipalities of peking, shanghai and tientsin and the six provinces of shantung, honan, hopei, shensi, chekiang and hupeh expanded this year's acreage 23 per cent over 1972. better field management and the use of more fertilizer resulted in a higher unit yield. the water melons are succulent and sweet.

TIBET

Stories of Army-People Unity in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 29, 1973)

tibetan peasants of the hsinpa people's commune in lungtzu county, the tibet autonomous region, and the people's liberation army frontier guards stationed there are united to build the border area.

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "without a people's army the people have nothing", the peasants regard supporting the army as a long-term political tasks. last year when one of the companies was running low on fodder for its draught animals, the commune immediately sent one ton of hay out of its reserve to the company and assigned militiamen to cut green grass every day to meet its needs.

both the commune and the army farm are on hill slopes. the fields are irrigated by an "army-people unity canal" built jointly by the commune members and the armymen. last year, when a dry spell hit the area and the crops needed water badly, the party committee of the unit decided that the commune should be given priority in using the canal water. meanwhile the secretary of the commune party branch was discussing the matter with commune members at a meeting. they decided that the army use the canal first, since its farm was more seriously affected by the drought. the vice-chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants association and a dozen other commune members camped beside the canal to help water the army land. the armymen reciprocated by helping the commune irrigate its fields. a rich wheat harvest was reaped later.

the party committee of the unit last winter sent men and tractors to help the commune reclaim land on a slope, which was part of the commune's efforts to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. crops are now doing well on the 14 hectares reclaimed jointly by the commune members and armymen.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Reaffirms China's Support for Cambodian People's Solemn Stand

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

premier chou en-lai reaffirmed here this evening that "the chinese government and people firmly support the cambodian people's just struggle and their solemn and righteous stand on a settlement of the cambodian question."

he said: "the united states of america must immediately stop its bombing and all other acts of military intervention in cambodia so that the cambodian people may settle their own problems free from foreign interference."

premier chou en-lai was speaking at the welcome banquet in honour of congolese president n'gouabi.

premier chou en-lai said: "at present, the cambodian people's fight to punish the traitorous lon nol clique is winning continuous new victories. the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia have solemnly declared time and again that the cambodian question must be solved in accordance with the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, dated march 23, 1970. recently the royal government of national union of cambodia has convened a national congress in the liberated zone of cambodia and issued a declaration to all friendly countries and peoples the world over. the chinese government and people firmly support the cambodian people's just struggle and their solemn and righteous stand on a settlement of the cambodian question. the united states of america must immediately stop its bombing and all other acts of military intervention in cambodia so that the cambodian people may settle their own problems free from foreign interference."

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with President Marien N'Gouabi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the congolese side were charles ngouoto, david-charles ganao, justin lekoundzou, major luois sylvain goma, xavier katali, anatole khondo, pascal ockyemba-morlende, jacob okandza, emile bongouande, captain tsika-kabala victor and edouard ebouka-babackas.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, fang yi, ho ying, chen mu-hua, ho kung-kai, lu chih-hsien, chang fei, kao chien-chung, huang cheng-yu, chi tsung-hua, to hsu and yang kuei-jung.

President N'Gouabi Visits Rural People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and other distinguished congolese guests who have come to china with the president, this morning visited the shuangchiao people's commune on the outskirts of peking, in the company of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng.

filled with joy, commune members today gathered at the site of the commune revolutionary committee to wait for the arrival of the distinguished guests from the continent of africa. when the president and other congolese guests arrived, the welcomers beat drums and gongs, clapped their hands and waved to greet the distinguished guests. president n'gouabi stopped time and again to shake hands with commune members and their children.

on behalf of the commune members, wang tsung-hsu, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee,

extended a welcome to the distinguished congolese guests. he went on to give an account of the commune's production and construction.

then the distinguished congolese guests visited the commune's clinic, farm tools repair plant, dairy farm and orchards. president n'gouabi was filled with elation when he saw the green paddy fields and the luxuriant standing crops of kaoliang and maize. in the apple and peach orchards, he inquired with keen interest about the species of apples and the methods of planting.

the distinguished guests then called at some commune members' homes. president n'gouabi was given a warm reception by four generations at the home of hsu jui-feng. the president and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping sat on the kang (earthern bed) and chatted with the family members, and had photographs taken with the family.

at the end of the visit, the president said to the leading members of the commune that he was very happy to have visited the commune and he felt quite at home. he wished the commune still greater achievements.

accompanying the guests on the visit were also congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien.

madame n'gouabi visited the art handicrafts exhibition and made an excursion to the summer palace today in the company of mesdames lin chia-mei, hsu han-ping and wang hao.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet to Welcome Congolese President and Mme. Marien N'Gouabi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and madame n'gouabi.

among the guests were leading members of the congolese government, army, party of labour and mass organizations, who are with president n'gouabi on his china visit.

the national flags of the congo and china were hung at the banquet hall. when president and madame n'gouabi and the other distinguished congolese guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, entered the brightly-lit banquet hall, the band played music of welcome. also accompanying the distinguished guests were vice-premier

li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme, minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

premier chou en-lai and president n'gouabi spoke amid warm applause. their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of the congo and china. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. guests and hosts repeatedly drank toasts to the new victories of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism, to the friendship between the people of china and the congo and to the constant development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries. the band played congolese and chinese tunes during the banquet.

congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende attended the banquet.

among the guests were also thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

present were also:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee chi fang and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chieh, ho ying, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, chou hua-min, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, yu sang, ku ming, hsieh hsin-ho, huang shu-tse, hsiao peng, tu hsing-yuan, chao nan, li shih-an, li ching-chuan, teng kang, chin chao, wang yi, ting hsueh-sung and liu hsi-chang, and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien.

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks at Banquet Welcoming Congolese President

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

premier chou en-lai pointed out here this evening that at present "an increasing number of countries, particularly third world countries, are uniting more closely in firm opposition to the hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers." he said: "the two superpowers alike are beset with troubles internally and externally and are on tenterhooks. they are increasingly besieged by the people of the whole world."

premier chou en-lai was speaking at the banquet he gave in honour of major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and madame n'gouabi who have come to china on a visit.

premier chou en-lai said: "the current excellent world situation is developing further in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and reaction. an increasing number of countries, particularly third world countries, are uniting more closely in firm opposition to the hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend throughout the world. on the other hand, the contradictions between the superpowers and their contention are ceaselessly intensifying, and their temporary compromise and collusion entered into for selfish motives can only be a case of 'same bed, different dreams' and will by no means change the nature of either of them, which invariably seeks to overpower the other. as everybody can see, one of the superpowers, in order to supplant the other, is reaching out its grasping hand everywhere and worming its way in wherever possible; it is incessantly carrying out interference and subversion in other countries, and even brazenly taking part in the dismemberment of sovereign states. because of the growing number of its evil deeds, it is increasingly revealing its expansionist features. the two superpowers alike are beset with troubles internally and externally and are on tenterhooks. they are increasingly besieged by the people of the whole world."

"the present situation in africa," premier chou en-lai went on, "is also heartening. in the spirit of the charter of the organization of african unity, the independent african states are continuously enhancing their solidarity and coordinating their actions in directing the spearhead of their struggle squarely against africa's common enemies -- imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the people's armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation in regions which are not yet independent are continuing to surge forward." he pointed out: "africa belongs to the great african people, and it

can surely win complete independence and liberation through its own unremitting heroic fight. as in the past, the chinese government and people will forever stand firmly by the african people in their just struggle."

premier chou en-lai praised the congolese government and people for having repeatedly frustrated subversive schemes engineered by imperialism and victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty in recent years under the leadership of president n'gouabi. he said: "the congolese government lays stress on self-reliance in developing the national economy and advocates the rejuvenation and development of national culture. we are very glad to see that your efforts have yielded gratifying results."

he continued: "externally, the congolese government pursues a policy of non-alignment, persistently opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and barbarous racism, stands for african solidarity and vigorously supports the african national liberation movements. the congolese government and people have also given active support to the just struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples, the korean people and the three indo-chinese peoples. the congo holds that all nations should be equal irrespective of their size and that the people of each country should decide their own destiny. in taking the above-mentioned principled stand, the people's republic of the congo has made a valuable contribution to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism."

in conclusion, premier chou en-lai said: "both china and the congo belong to the third world. the chinese and congolese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms on the anti-imperialist front. they have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in the common struggle to safeguard national independence and build their own countries." he added: "we are sure that his excellency president n'gouabi's current visit to china will further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation already existing between china and the congo and make a new contribution to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism."

Congolese President Marien N'Gouabi Speaks at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

marien n'gouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo, reaffirmed here today the congolese people's "total and unconditional support, that our people have always given, to the liberation movements of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and the cape verde islands, to the palestinian people who have been deprived of their fundamental rights, to the just cause of our brothers in viet nam, cambodia, laos and to the just proposals formulated by president kim il sung for the peaceful reunification of the korean fatherland."

the president stated: "on the matter of disarmament, our country holds the simple view that the third world countries, which are constantly subjected to aggression, domination and plunder by imperialism, must of necessity defend themselves."

president n'gouabi said: "it is indeed impossible to realize a just and equitable universal peace so long as colonies still exist, racial prejudice and apartheid still hold sway, and might continue to eclipse right."

the congolese president was speaking at the banquet hosted in his honour here this evening by premier chou en-lai.

president n'gouabi praised the profound militant friendship between the congolese and chinese people. he said: "our people know that they have in your people one of the most faithful friends. we have known a similar past of humiliation and exploitation: the colonization, the foreign domination which was then imposed on us and against which we had to wage a fight often fierce and sanguinary, drew us nearer to each other, and even united us.

"today, we are waging a common struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, for the freedom of the peoples, their independence and the development of the under-equipped countries."

the president pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the congo and china "our relations based on the anti-imperialist struggle have blossomed and have been diversified and considerably reinforced."

he warmly praised the chinese people for the achievements they have made under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung. he said:

"the array of your friends has considerably augmented and the wall of isolation which imperialism built around the people's republic of china has lamentably collapsed."

speaking of the struggle waged by the congolese people, the president said: "the present stage of our struggle is that of the national democratic and people's revolution. during this stage, the principal contradiction is that between the entire congolese people and imperialism."

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening to welcome congolese president and madame n'gouabi:

your excellency respected president marien n'gouabi and mme n'gouabi,

distinguished guests from the congo,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that his excellency major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, has come to china for a state visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, bringing to the chinese people the profound sentiments of friendship of the congolese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend a warm welcome to your excellency president n'gouabi and all the other distinguished congolese guests and, through you, send our cordial greetings to the fraternal congolese people.

the congolese people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of opposing imperialism. after waging wave upon wave of heroic struggles over a long period of time, the congolese people ultimately won their independence in 1960. this was followed by the victory of the august revolution in 1963. in recent years, the congolese government and people, under the leadership of his excellency president n'gouabi, have repeatedly frustrated subversive schemes engineered by imperialism and victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty. the congolese government lays stress on self-reliance in developing the national economy

and advocates the rejuvenation and development of national culture. we are very glad to see that your efforts have yielded gratifying results.

externally, the congolese government pursues a policy of non-alignment, persistently opposes imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and barbarous racism, stands for african solidarity and vigorously supports the african national liberation movements. the congolese government and people have also given active support to the just struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples, the korean people and the three indo-chinese peoples. the congo holds that all nations should be equal irrespective of their size and that the people of each country should decide their own destiny. in taking the above-mentioned principled stand, the people's republic of the congo has made a valuable contribution to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

the chinese government and people sincerely wish the congolese government and people continuous new successes in their struggles both at home and on the international plane.

friends and comrades,

the current excellent world situation is developing further in a direction favourable to the people of all countries and unfavourable to imperialism and reaction. an increasing number of countries, particularly third world countries, are uniting more closely in firm opposition to the hegemonism and power politics practised by the superpowers. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend throughout the world. on the other hand, the contradictions between the superpowers and their contention are ceaselessly intensifying, and their temporary compromise and collusion entered into for selfish motives can only be a case of "same bed, different dreams" and will by no means change the nature of either of them, which invariably seeks to overpower the other. as everybody can see, one of the superpowers, in order to supplant the other, is reaching out its grasping hand everywhere and worming its way in wherever possible; it is incessantly carrying out interference and subversion in other countries, and even brazenly taking part in the dismemberment of sovereign states. because of the growing number of its evil deeds, it is increasingly revealing its expansionist features. the two superpowers alike are beset with troubles internally and externally and are on tenterhooks. they are increasingly besieged by the people of the whole world.

the present situation in africa is also heartening. in the spirit of the charter of the organization of african unity, the independent african states are

continuously enhancing their solidarity and coordinating their actions in directing the spearhead of their struggle squarely against africa's common enemies -- imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. the people's armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation in regions which are not yet independent are continuing to surge forward. the organization of african unity and the independent african states are rendering ever more powerful support to the people in regions which are not yet independent in their tenacious struggles for national liberation, which are in turn giving impetus to the advance of africa as a whole. although imperialism and expansionism keep on making trouble, the african people, who have awakened, have been constantly unmasking them and smashing their plots one after another. africa belongs to the great african people, and it can surely win complete independence and liberation through its own unremitting heroic fight. as in the past, the chinese government and people will forever stand firmly by the african people in their just struggle.

at present, the cambodian people's fight to punish the traitorous lon nol clique is winning continuous new victories. the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia have solemnly declared time and again that the cambodian question must be solved in accordance with the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, dated march 23, 1970. recently the royal government of national union of cambodia has convened a national congress in the liberated zone of cambodia and issued a declaration to all friendly countries and peoples the world over. the chinese government and people firmly support the cambodian people's just struggle and their solemn and righteous stand on a settlement of the cambodian question. the united states of america must immediately stop its bombing and all other acts of military intervention in cambodia so that the cambodian people may settle their own problems free from foreign interference.

both china and the congo belong to the third world. the chinese and congolese peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms on the anti-imperialist front. they have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound militant friendship in the common struggle to safeguard national independence and build their own countries. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and the congo in 1964, our two countries have carried on friendly cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. we are sure that his excellency president n'gouabi's current visit to china will further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and cooperation already existing between china and the congo and make a new

contribution to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. we wish complete success to the visit of his excellency the president.

now i propose a toast

to new victories of the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the prosperity of the people's republic of the congo and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and congolese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the health of his excellency president marien n'gouabi and mme n'gouabi,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from the congo,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President N'Gouabi's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

following is the full text of congolese president n'gouabi's speech at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening to welcome president and madame n'gouabi:

esteemed comrade premier,
comrades and friends,

the moment long-awaited by the congolese people, that of seeing their leaders visit the valiant chinese people, has now arrived.

here is fulfilled at last the wish that we formed with force and conviction, that of realizing this meeting to review our relations, which are already so excellent.

and you have spoken, comrade premier, with regard to the congolese people, my wife, the delegation that accompanies me and my humble self, words stamped with a candour and sincerity commensurate with the quality of our relations.

your words, as we know, translate the sentiments of active solidarity and militant friendship for the congolese people, which have always animated and which further animate the great chinese people.

our people know that they have in your people one of the most faithful friends. we have known a similar past of humiliation and exploitation: the colonization, the foreign domination which was then imposed on us and against which we had to wage a fight often fierce and sanguinary, drew us nearer to each other, and even united us.

today, we are waging a common struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, for the freedom of the peoples, their independence and the development of the under-equipped countries.

tomorrow, the congolese people will be proud to participate, together with the valiant chinese people and other peace-loving peoples, in the establishment of an international society of a new type, in which the relations between nations will be characterized by equality in the rights of states, respect for their independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, mutual benefit -- in a word, all the principles which constitute the foundation of your policy, and also of ours.

it was thus not by chance that, barely six months after the people's uprising of august 13, 14 and 15, 1963 in brazzaville, we signed with you the communique of accra, establishing diplomatic relations between our two countries.

since then, our relations based on the anti-imperialist struggle have blossomed and have been diversified and considerably reinforced.

we are very sincerely glad about this, just as we rejoice at the numerous internal and external successes achieved by the chinese people, thanks to the correctness of the political line set for them by the chinese communist party under the perspicacious leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of your people.

within your borders, you have eliminated all the counter-revolutionaries and the reactionaries.

the problems of the people, their political moulding, their education and the transformation and improvement of their living conditions are the primary preoccupation of your party, the chinese communist party, and your government.

your people have today once again become the symbol of dignity and honour, setting for the whole world an example of success through work along a correct course.

it is to the wellspring of this experience, which is both rich and elating, that we have come to drink.

externally, your policy has won successes which have fundamentally modified the diplomatic map of the world.

your relations have multiplied and diversified, the array of your friends has considerably augmented and the wall of isolation which imperialism built around the people's republic of china has lamentably collapsed.

the restoration of your great country's legitimate rights in the united nations organization is one of the greatest defeats among many others suffered by the imperialists at the hands of chinese diplomacy.

allow us to congratulate you on this once again very warmly.

esteemed comrade premier,

we are convinced that the people's republic of china has a role of capital importance to play in the establishment of a durable world peace. the consistent and unconditional support which she has always given to the liberation movements, notably to our brothers in viet nam and cambodia, has enabled the combatants to advance the struggle and compelled the aggressors to capitulate, yesterday in viet nam, and very probably tomorrow in cambodia.

in africa, the struggle for liberation advances, and your country's support is an important moral and material contribution to the freedom fighters.

i would like to thank you once again, in the name of all our progressive african brothers, and more particularly in the name of those africans who are fighting with arms in hand to expel from their still occupied territories portuguese colonialism, the most odious colonialism of our time.

your policy, which is also ours and which unequivocally draws a distinction between unjust wars of aggression and just wars of liberation, is increasingly accepted by the people of the world.

it is indeed impossible to realize a just and equitable universal peace so long as colonies still exist, racial prejudice and apartheid still hold sway, and might continue to eclipse right.

that is why we strongly condemn the interventionist policy of the u.s.a., the retrogressive policy of portugal and her allies in nato and the expansionist and provocative policy of zionism.

that is why we solemnly reaffirm here our total and unconditional support, that our people have always given, to the liberation movements of angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and the cape verde islands, to the palestinian people who have been deprived of their fundamental rights, to the just cause of our brothers in viet nam, cambodia, laos and to the just proposals formulated by president kim il sung for the peaceful reunification of the korean fatherland.

on the matter of disarmament our country holds the simple view that the third world countries, which are constantly subjected to aggression, domination and plunder by imperialism, must of necessity defend themselves.

comrade premier,

we shall perhaps record, in an appropriate document and at a time in the future, our identity of views on major international problems, of which we have only mentioned a few here.

we have already had the pleasure to tell you how happy we are about the similarity of our positions on these problems, a similarity that is without doubt due to the correct line of the chinese communist party and to the efforts made by our young party, the congolese party of labour.

in fact, as you know, for about three years, our policy has been conceived and directed by the congolese party of labour, the only general-staff of our revolution. the achievements of the historic and revolutionary days of august 13, 14 and 15, 1963 were many times about to be annulled by internal reaction and imperialism, for lack of a leading core that is homogeneous, confident and resolute.

the insurrectional movement of july 31, 1968 put the revolution back on a correct course.

the birth of the congolese party of labour in december 1969 was hailed by the congolese revolutionaries and those of other countries as a great event, for at last and for the first time, we dared to state the finality of our action by hoisting the red flag on our continent.

the party, barely born, saw its action paralysed by internal contradictions which led to the armed coup of february 22, 1972.

despite this severe trial, the party succeeded in rebuilding internal unity and the unity of the entire congolese people since the great and historic national conference of july 1972 and since its extraordinary second congress of december 1972.

the extraordinary second congress, by adopting the party programme and a draft constitution, clearly defined

the strategy and the political line of the party.

the congolese redefined the present stage of our struggle as that of the national democratic and people's revolution. during this stage, the principal contradiction is that between the entire congolese people and imperialism.

without neglecting the resolution of secondary contradictions or contradictions among the people, our present struggle is a struggle for national liberation, an anti-imperialist struggle. our struggle is a people's struggle, for it is during this stage that we lay the basis of the coming stage, the socialist stage.

within the framework of the party programme, the congolese people won a great victory against domestic reaction and imperialism by voting "yes" massively on june 24 last for revolutionary and democratic institutions.

by associating the congolese people with the management of state affairs, the congolese party of labour appealed to the genius and initiative of the masses for assuring the continuation of the revolution.

comrade premier,

i have very briefly enumerated above the efforts that we have made on the national plane to realize national unity through regrouping around the party all the active forces of the nation to fight for national liberation and a genuine independence in the interest of the people. it is on this condition alone that we consider effective our contribution to the realization of world peace, peace which we have already realized with all our neighbours and for the establishment of which we are attached to the organization of african unity and the united nations.

comrade premier,

we will not conclude our words without asking you to transmit to the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china the very sincere thanks of the congolese people, the congolese party of labour and the government of the people's republic of the congo for the sentiments of friendship and solidarity you have always shown for us, for the very warm welcome accorded to us, for the delicate attention with which we are surrounded, for the disinterested and effective assistance which the chinese revolution has always given to the congolese revolution.

allow me to raise my glass

to the ever greater happiness and success of the chinese people,

in honour of chairman mao tsetung and to his health,

to the health of comrade premier and madame chou en-lai,

to the health of the chinese comrades present at this banquet,

to the strengthening of the relations between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of the congo,

to the solidarity of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america in the struggle for freedom, independence and dignity,

to the triumph of the world revolution and of universal peace exclamation

Chairman Mao Meets Congolese President Major N'Gouabi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, this afternoon met with major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo.

this is chairman mao's fourth meeting with an african head of state this year.

when president n'gouabi arrived at chungnanhai, chairman mao happily clasped hands with him and expressed his warm welcome to the distinguished guest coming from the african continent which is constantly advancing in struggle.

chairman mao had a warm and friendly conversation with president n'gouabi in his study.

president n'gouabi extended cordial regards to chairman mao and said that he was very happy to meet chairman mao and the congolese people would feel very happy, too.

chairman mao said: china and you african countries are similar, and all imperialists in the world oppress us. we hope that each and every one of the african countries and regions will be independent and get united.

present on the occasion were premier chou en-lai and staff members chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Marien N'Gouabi Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, continued talks here this afternoon.

Congolese President and Mme. n'Gouabi Visit Peking General Knitwear Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

president marien n'gouabi, madame n'gouabi and other distinguished congolese guests, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, this morning visited the peking general knitwear mill, where they were accorded a warm welcome and reception by the workers.

president and madame n'gouabi inspected with interest the production processes. the distinguished guests examined various kinds of underwear and coats in a work-shop. a leading member of the mill revolutionary committee gave president and madame n'gouabi a brief account of the mill's production and construction in the past few years. the guests were happy when they learned that the mill's output in 1972 was double that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. president n'gouabi asked chairman of the mill revolutionary committee shih tseng-shou to convey the regards of the congolese workers to the chinese workers.

the distinguished congolese guests also visited the mill's kindergarten. president and madame n'gouabi, and vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei saw a dance "a warm welcome to the distinguished congolese guests" and other song and dance items performed by children.

congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien accompanied them on the visit.

madame n'gouabi and other distinguished congolese guests visited the palace museum this afternoon.

President N'Gouabi Sees Modern Revolutionary Ballet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and madame n'gouabi attended a soiree here today at which they saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

attending were other distinguished congolese guests who are with president n'gouabi on his china visit, congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-mortende and officials of the congolese embassy here.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the soiree were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsueh-sung, a member of the cultural group under the state council liu ching-tang, and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien.

at the end of the performance, president and madame n'gouabi, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, went on stage and warmly shook hands with the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was specially arranged for president and madame n'gouabi and other distinguished congolese guests by the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Ou Tang-liang Entertains Japanese Teachers

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 27, 1973)

ou tang-liang, leading member of a section concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the northeastern regional council of the japan teachers' union. leader of the delegation is tokuo sato and deputy leader misaichi koshiya.

the 18-member delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

Japanese "Go" Chess Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

the japanese "go" chess delegation gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, li meng-hua and chao cheng-hung, leading members of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other departments concerned kung ke-fei, sun ping-hua, chu tse and ting min, as well as chinese "go" chess players.

present were counsellor yoshitoshi munakata and first secretary shigeyoshi horino of the japanese embassy in peking, and masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

in the course of the banquet, the japanese delegation leader jiro arimitsu, and kung ke-fei, leading member of the chinese weichi association, made warm and friendly speeches and "go" chess players of the two countries sang chinese and japanese songs.

the japanese guests will soon leave peking to visit chengchow, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

Japanese "Go" Chess Delegation Leaves Peking for Chengchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

the japanese "go" chess delegation with jiro arimitsu, director-general of the japanese chess association, as its leader, eio sakata as its deputy leader and teruaki sakata as its secretary-general wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air this morning for chengchow, capital of honan province.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese weichi association, the china-japan friendship association and other departments concerned kung ke-fei, sun ping-hua, chu tse and mao po-hao and chinese weichi players.

during their stay in peking, the japanese "go" chess players had three friendly matches with chinese players, and visited places of historical interest.

CHINA AND KOREA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Korean Comrades

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the korean delegation to the meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation. the delegation is led by ko tae un, vice-minister of power of the democratic people's republic of korea and chairman of the korean side to the council.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present on the occasion.

also present were tu hsing-yuan, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council, and council members li ping, lu ping and hu yun.

Chinese Vice Minister of National Defense Fetes Vacationist Group of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the vacationist group of the korean people's army. leader of the group is lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, and deputy leader is major general chong gyong sik.

attending the banquet were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, sr. col. kang song chol, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the korean embassy here.

also present were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned sung cheng-chih, hsiao wen-chiu, wang ti-kang, sun meng-chi, li meng-fu, shih lin-feng, chai cheng-wen, liu hua-ching, kao teh-hsiang, chu pei-yung, li li, chen chan-tou and kan mai.

on behalf of the chinese government and people and all the p.l.a. commanders and fighters hsiao ching-kuang expressed the warmest welcome to the vacationist group on its friendly visit to china. he praised the korean people and army for the brilliant achievements they have made under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung. he said: "inheriting and carrying forward the glorious tradition of the people's revolutionary army, the korean people's army has implemented the principle of arming the entire people, turning the whole country into a fortress, converting the whole army into a cadre army and modernizing the whole army, and constantly strengthened political and military training, and is marching forward victoriously on the broad road of revolutionization and modernization. he wished the korean people and their army new and still greater victories.

hsiao ching-kuang said: "the korean workers' party and government have made sustained and persistent efforts for the reunification of the fatherland. president kim il sung put forward on june 23 this year the five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. it reflects the common desire of the entire korean people and points out the correct road and steps for the reunification of korea. the chinese people firmly support this. we are firmly convinced that the schemes aimed at perpetuating the division of korea will come to no avail and that the korean people's national desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland will surely be realized."

vice-minister chang jong hwan in his speech extended militant greetings of the officers and men of the korean people's army to the fraternal chinese people and army. he said: "while in direct confrontation with u.s. imperialism, our people and the people's army officers and men are building socialism and struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. on june 23, 1973, comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, expounded a five-point programme for reunifying the fatherland, which indicates the most correct road for ending the division of the country and the nation and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. our people and the people's army officers and men will strive for the realization of the five-point programme advanced by our leader so as to smash the plot of the u.s. imperialists and the national splitters in south korea to create 'two koreas'."

the banquet was filled with a very warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. guests and hosts toasted the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of china and korea.

the korean vacationist group arrived in peking by train this morning. it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by vice-minister hsiao ching-kuang and deputy chief of general staff hsiang chung-hua. ambassador hyun jun keuk and sr. col. kang song chol were also present.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Malagasy Government Chief Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jul. 27, 1973)

the chief of government of the malagasy republic, general gabriel ramanantsoa, received chinese ambassador to madagascar li yao-wen in tananarive on the afternoon of july 24.

ramanantsoa had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the national day of the republic of peru.

among the guests were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND UN

China's Position and Propositions on Drafting of "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" Expounded

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 28, 1973)

chinese representative pi chi-lung put forward the chinese government's position and propositions on the formulation of the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" in a statement distributed at the second session of the working group of the "charter" on july 17.

in the statement, pi chi-lung said: "the charter we are to work out should be designed to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of states and develop their national economies. it should also be designed to establish international economic relations based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, to further normal international economic ties and promote friendship and co-operation among the people of all countries. such an approach not only represents the ardent desire of the developing countries but conforms to the general aspiration of the peoples of the whole world.

"as pointed out repeatedly by the representatives of many developing countries, a great many inequities and irrationalities have persisted in international economic relations for a long period of time. these phenomena find expression, in a concentrated form, in exploitation and plunder of the developing countries, and monopoly over international economic affairs, by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism. under the disguise of 'joint exploitation', the imperialists have engaged in capital export everywhere, appropriated other countries' resources and exercised control over their economic life lines in order to further interfere in the internal affairs of these countries. while talking loudly about 'mutually advantageous trade', they have left no stone unturned in the effort to manipulate the market and prices and, through exchange of unequal values and dumping, to fleece the other countries' people of their wealth and to strangle the national economies of these countries. their monopoly over international finance and their conduct of shifting monetary crises onto others have inflicted tremendous losses on the developing countries. even more treacherous is big power hegemonism which passes itself off as a 'friend' of the developing countries. while pushing its neo-colonialism under the signboard of 'socialism', it carries out economic infiltration into, and political control over, these countries in a vain attempt to fetter them anew under enslavement in the wake of their emancipation from foreign domination. more and more facts have shown that exploitation, plunder, control and monopoly by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and big power hegemonism constitute the major obstacles to the development of national economy and normal international economic relations. in order to remove these obstacles, the developing countries have unfolded a gigantic struggle against imperialism and big power hegemonism and won a series of victories. they demand the protection of their national rights and interests and the establishment of international economic relations based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect between states -- this has become a powerful trend. in this new situation, the present session should give serious consideration to the reasonable proposals of the developing countries. the draft charter should give full expression to the long-term effort and aspirations of the people of developing countries."

pi chi-lung said: "in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the charter should set forth certain basic principles to be observed by all states in conducting their economic relations."

he said: "we hold that the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-intervention in

each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence should be taken as the general principles governing the relations between states. all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. international economic relations should be based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. big countries should refrain from bullying small ones. rich countries should not bully poor ones. no country is allowed to exert political pressure by economic means designed to impair the sovereignty of other countries, to interfere in their internal affairs and to bring these countries under the ambit of its political, economic and military spheres of influence."

he said: "political independence and economic independence are inseparable. without political independence, it is impossible to achieve economic independence. and the independence of a country is incomplete and insecure in the absence of economic independence. each and every independent state has the inalienable sovereign right to oppose foreign control and plunder and to protect its national rights and interests and resources." "faced with the threat of aggression and plunder by imperialism and big power hegemonism, the developing countries absolutely have the right to take measures aimed at eliminating the force and influence of imperialism and big power hegemonism, getting rid of their control, protecting national rights and interests and resources and safeguarding national economic independence. the foregoing should constitute an important aspect of the contents of the charter."

he said: "we maintain that the economic affairs of a given country should be handled by its own people. the economic affairs of the whole world should be handled by all states. manipulation and monopoly on the part of imperialism and big power hegemonism, therefore, should not be tolerated, nor should a few economic powers be allowed to make one-sided decisions, to their own advantage but at the expense of others, behind the back of a vast number of small and medium-sized countries. the developing countries which comprise the overwhelming majority of the world's population should have enough say in international economic affairs. they absolutely have the right to participate on an equal footing in various negotiations and the reform of systems in the economic, trade and monetary fields."

pi chi-tung said: "in order to play an effective role in the promotion of normal economic relations between states, the charter should not come out as an abstract document devoid of substance and, instead, it should contain specific guiding principles related to major economic issues. in the international economic field, there are a number of issues of great concern to all countries, particularly to the developing countries. explicit and rational provisions should be made of those issues in the charter."

he said: "we are of the view that each state has permanent and complete sovereignty over all its natural resources, including all marine resources within the limits of its national jurisdiction. the utilization and exploitation of the resources of a given country is its own national right. no country should be allowed, under whatever pretext, to seize, control, plunder and damage the resources of other countries.

"we hold that countries should develop their trade in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants, and in conformity with the requirement and possibility of both sides. the governments and people of the developing countries have the right to protect their national economies from damage of external sources. the export products of the developing countries should be given reasonable and renumerative prices. the economic powers should not discriminate against the developing countries in trade and should remove progressively their tariff and non-tariff barriers. no country is allowed to establish its monopoly and conduct dumping in the international market.

"we are of the opinion that economic and technical assistance should be based on equality and strict respect for the sovereignty and aspiration of recipient countries. no conditions should be attached and no privileges demanded. loans should be made on a long-term basis, free from interest or at low interest. recipient countries should be allowed to reschedule their debt servicing if they find themselves unable to repay at maturity. creditor countries should not press them for repayment, to say nothing of exerting pressure on the strength of debt problems. when new technologies are transferred to developing countries, they should be provided without reservation. the fees charged should be low and no extortion of high prices is allowed. the period of transfer should be short and should admit of no stalling tactics whatsoever. every economically and technologically developed country has the obligation to help developing countries develop their independent national economies and should in no way impose its own will on others under the cloak of 'international division of labour' and subordinate the economy of other countries to its own, with the aim of carrying out political control and economic plunder.

"foreign investment and enterprises should operate on the principle of strict respect for the sovereignty of the host country and in observance of its laws, and are not allowed to interfere in its internal affairs and to damage its resources. the developing countries have the right to adopt, in keeping with the requirement of their national security and national economic development, the policy measures of regulation, restriction and even nationalization of foreign enterprises, without being subjected to any intervention by foreign countries.

"it is our view that it falls within the scope of the sovereignty of an independent state to determine its national monetary system. the developing countries have the right to abolish all vestige of privileges of colonialism and neo-colonialism in the economic and financial fields. the international monetary system and the reform thereof should be decided upon jointly by all countries of the world on the basis of equality. the economic powers are not allowed to use their special position in profiteering at the expense of others by shifting their financial and monetary crisis onto other countries."

pi chi-lung concluded: "the drafting of the charter is an important task. the working group should, first of all, bring together those commonly accepted rational principles in the spirit of consultation on an equal basis, then make efforts to iron out some of the differences and finally hammer out those principles in the form of a charter."

CHINA AND USSR

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 28, 1973)

chai shu-fan, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for the soviet union by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang pin and yu hung-liang.

also on hand were charge d'affaires ad interim a.a. brezhnev and deputy trade representative v.a. shchendrygin of the soviet embassy in peking.

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VISIT OF CHINESE JOURNALISTS' DELEGATION TO US

A 10,000-Li Journey for Friendship

- Notes on a visit to the US

by

Chang Ch'ang-hai (张常海)
Kuang-ming Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 27, 1973)

Between May and June this year, a 21-member Chinese journalists' delegation made a month-long friendship visit to the United States at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The good wishes of the American people for the improvement of Sino-American relations between the two countries and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples as well as their universal sincere friendship toward the Chinese people are still fresh in our minds and are things difficult to forget for a long time.

On May 24, after a visit to the Monroe Primary School in the neighborhood of Boston, due to some trouble with the car, we made it back extemporarily to the school to join the youngsters and children for lunch. The warm regards which they conveyed to the Chinese guests from across the ocean, their amusing gestures in sharing their lunch with the Chinese friends, and their innocent profession of the desire to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese people from generation to generation, all left with us indelible impressions.

Nor can we forget the moving scene of our meeting with the dock workers in San Francisco. It was one sunny morning on June 11, and a cool breeze was blowing. When we arrived at the employment agency for dockers, they had long gathered there. On the agency building were hung huge streamers bearing inscriptions in Chinese, "Long live the friendship between the American

and Chinese people!" and "Warm welcome to the journalists' delegation of the People's Republic of China!" Holding my hand tightly, an old worker named Leonard Mallietti said, "We are friends!" This "old docker" also told me that a friend of his, who had been to China, briefed his friends on the work and life of the Chinese workers which aroused great interest among them. They admired and praised, in particular, the stable occupations, good labor protection and spare-time education of the Chinese workers. He said that from then on he paid great attention to reading "China Pictorial" and "China Reconstructs" published by Peking. He wanted to learn more about the life of the Chinese workers. He especially craved for a chance to visit China and to see for himself the life of the Chinese people.

Such an eager desire to know more about China and make more friendly contacts with the Chinese people could be felt not only among the workers but also among people of other circles we had contacted. The young students, in particular, had a strong interest in China.

On May 25, our delegation visited Harvard University and took lunch with the university students at Quinsy House. Hardly had the tableware been set when the students gathered around and began warm and friendly conversations with the Chinese guests. When the students learned that the paper represented by this correspondent reports mainly on culture, education and health, they raised a barrage of questions:

"How is your revolution in education carried out?"

"What are the differences between your school education and ours?"

"Can every Chinese university student find a job upon graduation?"

"Do co-eds have difficulty in finding employment after graduation?"

"It is said that men also attend to household duties in China, is this true?"

.....

After I tried my best to answer the questions of these male and female college students, they said as though they were still not satisfied, "We wish very much to have a chance to take a look at China. Everything in China is of interest to us!"

Occasionally, casual happenings could explain still better the American people's friendship toward the Chinese people.

Once, when we were visiting the historic sites of the American War of Independence at Lexington, Massachusetts, a youth walked toward us with his motorcycle. He carried a cardboard inscribed with the slogan in Chinese: "Welcome, Chinese friends! Long live the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples! The people of the whole world are sure to win!"

This youth called John Tu-wu was a 26-year-old electronic computer worker. He lived at Brookline, a small town southwest of Boston. He learned from the television broadcast in the morning that the Chinese reporters would come here, and he rode his motorcycle to meet us. He told us that he had been in a workers' delegation which had just returned from a visit to China. While in China, the delegation enjoyed a warm friendly reception. He had a fond memory of China and was now studying the Chinese language in the hope that at the next meeting, he could converse better with us in Chinese.

On another occasion, when we were sightseeing in the Mou-erh Forest State Park in a valley of San Francisco, a middle-aged American woman came forward of her own accord to engage us in conversation. She introduced herself as a resident in Denver. She had missed an opportunity to meet the Chinese journalists' delegation when it visited Denver. She came from Denver to San Francisco by air to meet the friends from China, so as to satisfy her long-cherished wish.....

On still another occasion, we were leaving the US and it was our last flight that ended our visit. This flight happened to be also the last flight of Mr. Tauntch, the 63-year-old pilot of our plane, who was going to retire after that flight was very happy that he was able to spend his last flight together with the Chinese friends. He warmly invited the Chinese correspondents to visit his cockpit and hoped that we could come again.....

The last city visited by the Chinese journalists' delegation was Honolulu in the central part of the Pacific. This is a beautiful city rich in tropical scenery. The people there conveyed to the Chinese correspondents kindly feelings that seemed to rise in sympathy with the rising temperature.

The moment we stepped down from the plane, the cordial and hospitable Honolulu people presented each member of the delegation at least three fragrant garlands. From then on, in our four-day stay in Honolulu, we lived in friendship at picnics with the workers of the sugar-cane plantations or when talking with the teachers and students of Hawaii University. Such sincere friendship of the Hawaiian people toward the Chinese people was the more valuable because it was fostered by Dr. Sun Yat-san, forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution. The friends of Honolulu most warmly showed us the school where Dr. Sun Yat-san had studied. They said that as Honolulu is nearest to China it will play a more positive role in the friendly contacts between the American and Chinese peoples. Chief editor of the "Honolulu Advertiser" George Chaplin, one of the two Hawaiian correspondents who had visited China, said, "I'm still thinking of visiting China again. Let us be friends forever!"

*

The powerful current of history surges ahead. The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history. We are more convinced by what we had seen and heard about during the one-month visit in the United States: The historical trend is irresistible just as human life is full of vicissitudes. The wish for a lasting friendship between the people

of China and the United States is really the general trend and the popular feeling. Just as Mr. Galbraith, Professor of Economics in Harvard University, had said at a forum to welcome the delegation: "Whatever the changes in the United States, the American people's universally growing feelings of friendship for the Chinese people and their desire for improved relations between the two countries would not change. We all respect President Nixon's visit to China which has improved the relations between the two countries. This is American people's desire which would necessarily be considered by any American." The vast Pacific Ocean divides our two countries and also links us together. Let us in the days to come contribute our share to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the journalists and people of the two countries.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Shanghai Municipality Extensively Carries Out Activities of Running Schools by Factories

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated July 26, 1973) In the past five years, the working class of Shanghai, by firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's directive "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers," has extensively carried out activities in running schools by factories, continuously strengthened and expanded the contingent of technicians from among the workers, and given impetus to the brisk development of production, technology, scientific research and educational revolution.

Up to the present, more than 2,800 units of the more than 3,000 major factories and enterprises in Shanghai municipality have unfolded technical education, in which more than 207,000 workers and staff members take part. On the basis of popularizing spare-time technical education for workers, many units have run short-term special technical training classes, spare-time secondary technical schools and factory-run universities for workers. There are now 23 factory-run universities for workers, more than 150 spare-time secondary technical schools, 10 ch'ü-run spare-time industrial schools, and large numbers of short-term technical training classes. Apart from these, there has been set up a municipal university, the Shanghai Municipal Spare-Time University of Technology.

After carrying out mass study and mass criticism during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai have been able to distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in education. They regard the training of a contingent of technicians from among the workers as a matter of major importance in enabling the working class to occupy the realm of the superstructure, to grasp power in production and technology and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. While training a technical contingent of workers, the Party organizations of many factories and enterprises perseveringly put proletarian politics in command.

The Party committee of the Shanghai Electric Motor Plant made known to the squad units the plan of establishing a workers' university and aroused all workers and staff members of the plant to discuss it, so that they would fully understand the important meaning of training a contingent of technicians from among the workers.

The Party committee of the Shanghai Boiler Plant aroused the workers to take part in study in the school run by this plant. In addition, its several principal leading members took turns to go to teach political lessons in the workers' universities and conscientiously gave the students guidance and assistance in the study of the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

In various workers' universities, whenever the new students of each term begin their studies, they are invariably given initiate education. The old workers are asked to recount their past sufferings, to compare their past conditions with their present conditions and to make revolutionary mass criticism, so that the new students may understand the great historical mission on the shoulders of the workers and, consequently, embrace the idea of studying for the revolutionary cause and studying for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Cherishing deep proletarian affection for Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers who take part in study regard their entering a university as a fruit of victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution. They are determined to study diligently for socialist revolution and construction.

In the Shanghai Electric Motor Plant, an old worker with cultural standard of a grade-four primary school student and a comrade of the workshop once participated in the project of trial-manufacturing a new product in the form of a high-voltage electric motor during the period of the great leap forward in 1958. Later, this project was interfered with and undermined by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. After Chairman Mao's directive "Take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" was issued, this old worker was selected by the workshop and sent to study in the workers' university run by this plant. When the university wanted him to participate afresh in the trial manufacturing of the high-voltage electric motor, he was filled with tremendous excitement. He joined others in making revolutionary mass criticism and was determined to accomplish this task. In the university, he worked hard to master the drawing techniques and to learn the structural principle of a high-voltage electric motor. Under the guidance of their teacher, he and other students worked together and eventually succeeded in designing a new product in the form of a high-voltage electric motor with oil-cooled stator and water-cooled rotor. After that, applying the technical theories he had learned, he redesigned and rebuilt a 12,000-kilowatt power generator into a 50,000-kilowatt power generator with inner water-cooled stator and rotor that was four times higher in efficiency.

In Shanghai, the factory-run workers' universities and the spare-time technical education perseveringly proceed from the actual need for the development of production. They offer special courses and classes in various branches of studies, advocate integration of theory with reality, and combine teaching, learning, production and scientific research together.

In the workers' university run by Hutung Shipyard, when lessons of ship design and building were taught, teaching was conducted by selecting three typical products, including a 1,000-ton oil tanker, in accordance with the needs of production and scientific research in this shipyard, and by going from the simple to the profound and from the easy to the difficult, so that the worker students could work and study concurrently and build up their ability to analyze and solve problems. The worker students successfully designed a few products of different varieties. After going through such study and practice, the students were able--on the basis of extensive investigation and study and comparative analysis--to draw the structural designs and concrete plans of some ships involving complicated techniques and very high demands.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's directive, an ever greater number of technicians have been trained from among the workers on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai, and they are playing an ever greater role.

In the past few years, in the light of the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, Shanghai's Bureau of Light Industry adopted various means to train 1,700 technical backbone elements with special skills from among the workers. After coming back to their factories, this group of workers manufactured and innovated more than 200 sets of equipment and instruments of different kinds and designed more than 60 varieties of enamelware of new patterns.

Established in July, 1969, the workers' university run by the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Mill has already brought up 24 worker-technicians specialized in electronics. Ten of these technicians can independently carry out design, installation and tests regarding the controllable silicon technology. In six months, they and the workers and staff members of the whole mill succeeded in making seven items of technical innovation and improvement in the equipment used in refining and rolling steel.

Trained in the factory-run schools, large groups of workers with rich practical experience have already taken up leading positions in scientific research and technical work. Many of the graduates from factory-run schools have been selected to be worker-teachers in these schools while others participate in the compilation and writing of new teaching materials, thereby making contributions toward bringing up a technical force for the working class.

* * *

A New Force in the Proletarian Revolution in Education

- conditions of and experience in organizing a contingent of worker-teachers for middle and primary schools in Hsühui ch'ü, Shanghai municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 27, 1973)

In Hsühui ch'ü, Shanghai municipality, a contingent of worker-teachers has gradually been set up during the proletarian educational revolution. In the past four years, this contingent has continued to grow up in strength. There are now 157 worker-teachers distributed in 28 middle and primary schools. Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working-class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part and, in cooperation with the Liberation Army fighters, bring about a revolutionary three-in-one combination together with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in schools who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end." The ascent of worker-teachers to the teaching platform is a forceful criticism to the revisionist line in education. It enables the leadership of the working class in the schools to penetrate into the sphere of teaching. It makes active contributions toward changing the phenomena of the domination of our schools by the bourgeois intellectuals and giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the educational revolution.

Bring the Role of Worker Teachers into Full Play

The contingent of worker-teachers in our ch'ü is organized in the form of three-in-one combination of old workers, young workers and technicians with the old workers as the mainstay. Most of these old workers suffered bitterly in the old society. They cherish deep class affection for the Party and Chairman Mao, have a high awareness of the struggle between the two lines and are determined to change the schools in accordance with the outlook of the proletariat. This is the most conspicuous characteristic of the old workers and also the basic reason why they can teach lessons well. Under the leadership of the Party branches of the schools, they conscientiously implement the Party's educational policy, practice open-door teaching and closely integrate theory with reality.

Not long after they entered the school, the worker-teachers of the sanitary unit led the teachers and students of the school to go out of the school to the two sections of Yüehyang Road paved with flagstones. In front of the criminal evidence left behind by imperialism, old worker Wang Chin-ken, with a red vest in hand, recounted in deep pains the miserable life the scavengers led in the old society and accused imperialism and the reactionary forces of their crimes, thereby arousing the hatred of all for the old society.

An old worker who lived near the Hsüchiahui nursery school cited the facts which he witnessed in the old society and taught the students a lesson, entitled, "The Mass Tomb." He taught the lesson with deep class affection. The students came to understand that everywhere in the evil old society was a "mass tomb." They enhanced their awareness of the class struggle.

The worker-teachers not only walked out of the school with the teachers and students, but also brought their rich practical experience in production into the classrooms, thereby changing the former situation of divorcement of teaching from reality.

A worker-teacher taught the lesson on "lathe" in the course of fundamental industrial knowledge in popular and easily understood languages and in a very lively way. By using a model as teaching aid, and citing the example of a pencil sharpener, he demonstrated the function of a lathe tool. Applying the viewpoint on contradictions, he explained the lathe parts one after another. Eventually, he briefly and clearly outlined the complicated structure of the lathe in five points: "one lathe, two kinds of movement, three parts, four boxes, and five kinds of rotation."

Carry Out Teaching Activities By Various Means

In the first half of 1970, our ch'ü organized a workers' mobile teaching group on the basis of the training of the "red teachers' class." In the past year and more, it went to nine middle schools to participate in the practice of teaching. But, after finishing teaching in a school, it met a new problem: The school was filled with enthusiasm when the mobile teaching group was there, but no worker-teacher would teach any longer as soon as this group left the school. Subsequently the method of work was changed. When the mobile teaching group departed, it left behind one or two comrades in the school to serve as permanent worker-teachers and help the school set up a contingent of worker teachers. The mobile teaching group maintained ties with these permanent worker-teachers, thereby more effectively bringing the role of the worker-teachers into play and consolidating and strengthening the contingent of worker-teachers.

A school generally has only one or two worker-teachers. These teachers find it difficult to teach lessons independently. For this reason, our ch'ü has set up a worker-teachers' group to teach the two courses of politics and rudimentary industrial knowledge. This group comprises 26 worker-teachers from 15 middle schools and is organized and led by the ch'ü red and expert colleg for teachers. These worker-teachers spare one day every week to carry out at the red and expert college for teachers of the ch'ü intensive activities of group study, preparation of lessons and teaching research. One or two worker-teachers come from each school, and there are ten to twenty worker-teachers attending the class. In accordance with his special skills, each worker-teacher penetratingly prepares a certain course of study, so that he does not have a heavy load and may raise his level of teaching. For instance, a teacher who is an electrical worker exclusively teaches the lessons of "working on live wire," "illumination circuit" and "new photoelectric source." Besides teaching in the school to which he is attached, he has taught more than 300 periods of lessons in more than 30 middle schools and two universities. His teaching produces excellent results and spreads great influence.

The worker-teachers' group also takes part in the activities organized by the ch'ü central seminars of the relevant courses of study. Some school teachers lack practical knowledge and do not understand deeply the teaching materials. The ch'ü worker-teachers' group often gives them some guidance and

assistance. For instance, before the lesson on "surplus value" in politics, the lessons on "lathe" and "electric motor" in the course of rudimentary industrial knowledge and the lesson on "perspective drawing" in mathematics are taught, the worker-teachers first teach the lessons and the relevant school teachers are organized to hear these lessons, so as to help them solve the difficulties in integrating theory with reality. This is deeply welcome by the revolutionary teachers.

Correctly Handle the Three Kinds of Relationship

Correctly handle the relationship between use and training. At the beginning, the ch'ü leadership paid one-sided attention to grasping the improvement of the worker-teachers' competence for the teaching profession. As a result, some worker-teachers felt that they were under pressure. They felt more and more that they were not the "material" for teaching. They wanted to "beat a retreat." Drawing on this lesson, the ch'ü leadership took the Party's basic line as the key link and organized the worker-teachers to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's thought on educational revolution and to criticize the revisionist line in education pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. At the same time, it investigated the conditions, past and present, of the struggle between the two lines in the schools. The appalling facts greatly aroused the worker-teachers' class affection. They came to understand the basic reason why in the old society, although "the little pen weighed only a tael" but workers "could not write with it in past generations." They realized the long-range meaning of the worker-teachers' ascent to the teaching platform. They were determined to carry the educational revolution through to the end.

The improvement of the worker-teachers' competence for the teaching profession should neither be neglected. Six terms of the "red teachers' class" have been run in this ch'ü. Each term lasts for about two months and gives the worker-teachers training by rotation in a planned way. This class sums up and exchanges experience, carries out practical teaching, and acquaints itself and studies the relevant teaching materials and the methods of teaching. The worker-teachers' study class and the worker-teachers' spare-time advanced study class have been held for three terms during the winter and summer vacations. These classes study rather systematically some cultural and theoretical knowledge in order to acquaint themselves with and master the teaching materials. The red and expert college for teachers of the ch'ü also regularly organizes the worker-teachers to carry out activities in preparing lessons, studying the method of teaching, summing up and exchanging experience of teaching, experimenting with teaching and appraising the results of teaching.

Correctly handle the relationship between regular work and part-time work and between production and teaching. The worker-teachers mostly work on part-time basis. Their principal task is production. If proper arrangements were not made for them, they often would fail to do a good job in their part-time work well. Practice in the past few years shows that teaching assignments for worker-teachers should be arranged in correspondence with their production and work. This enables the worker-teachers to develop their special skills, and production and teaching also can promote each other. Each worker-teacher generally teaches two or three chapters of a book or two or three lessons in one term, so that production is not delayed and the teachers can concentrate energies

to prepare and teach properly their lessons. Worker-teachers serving on part-time basis are generally detached from production one day a week to insure their participation in teaching activities. If they are so required by teaching, they may be detached from production for an appropriately longer period of time. If a factory is assigned with important tasks, it may also reduce appropriately the teaching tasks for the worker-teachers.

Correctly handle the relationship between the worker-teachers and the school teachers. Effort must be made to educate the school teachers to learn humbly from the worker-teachers and to help the worker-teachers sincerely in raising their level of teaching. Effort must also be made to lead the worker-teachers to adopt a correct attitude toward the school teachers, to make up their shortcomings by acquiring the strong points of the revolutionary teachers, to show concern for the school teachers' political and ideological progress and to help them enthusiastically in learning practical knowledge of production. Through verbal instructions and personal demonstrations, many worker teachers give the school teachers great help in further establishing the idea of "devoting themselves to the Party's cause of education." The active cooperation and eager help by the school teachers also promote the elevation of the worker-teachers' level of teaching. In this way, revolutionary unity is strengthened, initiative from two sources is exploited, and a great impetus is given to the deep-going development of the revolution in education.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Glorious Mission of the Working Class

by

Li Hsiu-chih (李秀芝), Secretary of the Party Branch of the No. 7 Middle School of Yingk'ou Municipality, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 27, 1973)

Under the excellent situation marked by the deep-going development of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, our working class, full of revolutionary gallantry, is commemorating the 5th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Chairman Mao's directive "The working class must exercise leadership in everything."

In 1968, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, I along with other members of a workers propaganda team, arrived at the No. 7 Middle School of Yingk'ou municipality. In several years, under the leadership of the Party, the school underwent a tremendous change in its outlook, and the forward development of the educational revolution gained depth. Through practice, I came to understand deeply that to adhere to the Party's basic line and operate schools properly is a glorious historical responsibility of the working class.

Conduct Properly This Main Course of Study-- Class Struggle

The school is the battlefield in which the two classes are locked in violent struggle and the youths and teenage youth form the objects of contest between the two classes. In order to run schools and cultivate successors to the proletarian revolution according to the outlook of the working class, we must stand firm on "taking class struggle as the main course of study for the young people."

In order to conduct properly this main course of class struggle, it is imperative not only to make the teachers and students understand the class struggle, but also to require them to learn to wage class struggle and take the initiative in attacking the class enemy. We constantly organize teachers and students to go to villages and factories and amidst neighborhood communities to participate in revolutionary mass criticism there. We pounce upon living targets, repeatedly criticize the fallacies, incessantly eliminate the pernicious influence of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," and urge the broad masses of teachers and students to study class struggle in the midst of class struggle.

Due to his departure from the practice of class struggle in the past, a young teacher had a weak concept of class struggle and failed to see the violent struggle between the two classes for the younger generation. He did not understand adequately the importance of educational work. When assigned to leadership work in a school year, he noticed that the students were poorly disciplined and he paid sole attention to discipline. Nothing much was achieved. To counter this situation, we engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk. He was encouraged to study class struggle in the midst of class struggle. The reality of class

struggle involving the dragging out of those bad elements corroding students made him raise his awareness, and change his thought and feeling. Thereafter, he took class struggle as the key link in teaching work, and with profound proletarian feelings, he patiently worked for the ideological transformation of the students. The backward outlook of the school year was fundamentally changed, and the school became an advanced collective.

Make Revolution By Throwing Open the School Door

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." A change in the teachers' world outlook and the ideological transformation of students can only come about in the three great revolutionary movements and in the practice of maintaining contacts with the workers and peasants. When we of the working class go to school, we must comply with Chairman Mao's teachings, criticize idealist transcendentalism, thoroughly discard the traditional concept of several thousand years' standing that calls for "turning a deaf ear to things outside and devoting undivided attention to books by sages," and make revolution through throwing open the school door. The aim is to make the teachers and students contact the workers and peasants, and transform their thought and feeling in the three great revolutionary movements.

In the past few years, we persisted in organizing teachers and students to regularly go to factories and villages to take part in labor, conduct social investigations and carry out on-the-spot teaching. They were urged to get in touch with the workers and peasants, learn from them and follow the road of integration with workers and peasants.

With over ten years of schooling behind her, young teacher T'ien Su-hsia alienated herself from labor and from the workers and peasants. In the winter of 1970, the school organized teachers and students to take part in a camping exercise in the mountainous area of Luwang that called for carrying of soil for the fields. She failed in her three attempts to climb up a steep slope, and she keenly felt that she had been poisoned by the old educational system. In the past few years, in the course of teaching chemistry, she consciously followed the practice of "stepping out and inviting in" and established ties with 13 chemical works and light industrial enterprises. She learned from production practice and asked the workers and engineering and technical personnel for advice. They were invited to help her prepare lessons and give students lectures. She also personally set herself to build indigenous instruments, collected a large supply of test drugs and set up a laboratory for continuously reforming the teaching of chemistry.

Yüan Yü, a student of her class, lived all along in a big city in the past and had an inadequate understanding of the great significance of the building of a socialist new countryside. After he went to the countryside a number of times to do manual work, to take part in camping exercise and to conduct on-the-spot teaching, he gradually came to see the bright prospects of life in the countryside. In a camping exercise that called for a round trip of over 300 li, the teachers led them to visit a "mass pit" and briefed them on the tough life

of the laboring people in the old society. Poor and lower-middle peasants were invited to recount the deeds of struggle of the revolutionary martyrs who in former years led the poor and lower-middle peasants to wage struggle against the local bullies in the distribution of land. Local cadres were also invited to relate the deeds of the revolutionary martyrs who heroically laid down their lives. He began to give up those impractical plans of his and asked himself a solemn question: "To liberate the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary predecessors unhesitatingly gave their blood and their lives. I must carry on the revolutionary tradition and make a contribution to the building of a socialist new countryside." At the time of work assignment after graduation, Yüan Yü joined other students to vigorously criticize the reactionary fallacy of "a disguised form of reform through labor" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, and resolutely asked to be sent to the countryside.

In the past few years, by incessantly criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism, firmly adhering to the Party's basic line, grasping class struggle and running the school with the door open, we accelerated the ideological transformation of the teachers and effectively changed the students' way of thinking. The teachers and students said, "It is good that the working class exercises leadership in school. People change their spiritual outlook and the school changes its mantle." In the past few years, six teachers and students joined the Party and 454 the Communist Youth League. From 1970, the graduates of three terms all bowed to assignments by the relevant organizations. The 627 graduates assigned to the countryside vied with each other in rushing to the socialist new countryside. After one or two years of tempering, of the 270-odd graduates of the two preceding years, three have joined the Party, and 23 the Communist Youth League. Fifteen have become brigade, team and CYL cadres and 15 are working as commune and brigade reporters, broadcast workers, accountants, teachers and barefoot doctors.

Seeing the progress of the younger generation and looking back over the five years of long battle of the workers' propaganda team in the school, I deeply feel that Chairman Mao's call, "The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools, and they will always lead the schools" is a source of great inspiration and a manifestation of trust in our working class, and is a great revolution in our educational system. We certainly must strive to train successors for the proletariat and win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao.

* * *

GRAIN HARVEST

China Reaps Rich Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

china has reaped another rich summer harvest this year despite severe drought in the north and water-logging in the south. total output of wheat, barley, garden peas and other summer-harvested crops, was equivalent to the record 1972 summer harvest.

encouraged by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the rural cadres and commune members took tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture, as their model and fought the bad weather tooth and nail.

the output of honan, shantung, hopei, szechwan, anhwei, shensi and hupeh provinces, china's major summer-harvested crop areas, and also that of kweichow, fukien and liaoning provinces, the kwangsi and sinkiang autonomous regions and peking and tientsin municipalities equalled or surpassed that of last summer. honan province, china's leading wheat producer, showed an increase of 10 per cent, and peking and tientsin 30 per cent.

old peasants in north china said that never within their memory had so rich a summer harvest been reaped in so severe a drought year.

the drought lasted from last winter through early this summer in northern china. many areas had little rainfall from sowing to harvesting, while some areas in the south suffered from heavy rainfall. taking the lively movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work as their key link, the rural cadres and commune members met the challenge of nature with fortitude, indeed with heroism. they spurned the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, which repressed the peasants' enthusiasm. following the example of tachai, they made herculean efforts to tame the elements and finally won victory.

the party organizations at all levels have given agriculture firmer guidance and leadership. a rough preliminary count in 14 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities shows that well over half a million cadres at various levels, went to work alongside the mass of commune members this spring and summer and this fact alone greatly encouraged them in the struggle against natural adversities.

relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, china's hundreds of millions of peasants joined in the fight to build water conservancy projects. in fourteen northern provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, they built a record number of 220,000 pump wells

in the eight months from last october to june this year, over 25 per cent more than the total completed in the 12 months ending last september. thanks to the pump wells and other newly built water control works, the irrigated acreage of summer-harvested crops reached 9.33 million hectares, 40 per cent more than last year.

rain was scarce for 17 months from last year to this spring in hsiyang county, shansi province, where the tachai brigade is located. led by chen yung-kuei, the nationally known model peasant and party secretary of the county, the heroic hsiyang people, old and young, pitched in and fought the drought under the slogan "the severer the drought, the greater our efforts". while making full use of existing water conservancy projects, they carried water to the fields by shoulder pole and sowed the seeds hill by hill. more than 84 per cent of the 17,330 hectares of spring-sown crops in the county were sown in this way. by their revolutionary spirit of hard work, they thus, once again, set an example for the peasants throughout china.

a valiant struggle was waged, too, by the cadres and commune members in the shihchiachuang administrative region of hopei province, which was also hit by a long dry spell. in some places they watered the wheat fields twelve times, averaging 5,400 cubic metres of water per hectare, which is equal to 540mm of precipitation. the total output of the region's 271,000 hectares of wheat fields was over 10 per cent more than the 1972 figure, and the per-hectare yield topped 2.4 tons.

tens of millions of people turned out to improve field management in east china's kiangsu province where the crops were threatened by prolonged rain. as a result of their devoted work, a good summer harvest was reaped on more than 2.6 million hectares of land.

throughout the country the industrial departments increased their support to agriculture in accordance with the general policy for developing the national economy, that is, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". the state allocated more funds, more materials and more equipment for the construction of water control projects this year than in previous years. the supply of many industrial products to the rural areas from january to june this year was much bigger than in the same period in 1972. among these products, the supply of chemical fertilizer increased by 29 per cent, water pumps by 47 per cent, and diesel engines by 58 per cent.

the commercial and transport departments did their bit by sending the materials for the spring ploughing and for irrigation to the rural areas in good time. and large contingents of city residents went to the countryside and helped the commune members in fighting the drought and in the summer harvesting.

DESERT TRANSFORMATION

PLA Production and Construction Corps Turns Desert Area into Fields

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jul. 30, 1973)

a regiment of the chinese people's liberation army production and construction corps in the inner mongolian autonomous region has turned thousands of sand dunes on the edge of the wulanpuho desert into 2,000 hectares of farmland in the past four years. the armymen grew food grain and have reaped steadily rising harvests.

willows and other trees have been grown over 400 hectares. they are giving shade to row after row of new housing.

commanders and men of the regiment arrived there in the early spring of 1969 when the land was still frozen. there was a vast expanse of sand dunes with scrubby bushes growing here and there. the armymen had to bring rocks from the hills dozens of kilometres away to build houses. liu li-tien, commander of the sixth company, led the soldiers in carting rocks. during work breaks, he told the soldiers stories of the sufferings of the labouring people in the old days and of the heroic deeds performed by the people's troops during the revolutionary wars. this encouraged the soldiers who overcame innumerable difficulties and finally put up many tile-roofed houses. they settled down and started levelling the sand dunes, removing the sand, turning up the earth, growing grain and trees.

the first company is an advanced unit in learning from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the soldiers have carried out scientific experiments and introduced wheat, maize, kaoliang, sugar-beet and other crops. they made bacterial fertilizer and hormone themselves. they interplanted wheat, maize, soyabean and sugar-beet on 26 hectares last year, and harvested 4.12 tons of grain and 22.5 tons of sugar-beet per hectare. they also succeeded in growing two crops a year.

POTTERY INDUSTRY

Advances in North China Pottery and Porcelain Factory

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 30, 1973)

one of china's major pottery and porcelain producing centres, pengcheng has added more than 170 new products and over 500 designs.

situated at the foot of the taihang mountains, pengcheng has a 1,400-year history of making pottery and porcelain. early in the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.) it made fine products; in the sung dynasty (960-1279 a.d.) its products became world-famous for their fine designs. production was declining before liberation because of reactionary kuomintang rule and the imperialists. on the eve of liberation, pengcheng no longer made fine ceramics but only coarse bowls and jars.

the people's government after liberation set up a pottery and porcelain factory in pengcheng which has 12 production units and more than 6,000 workers. since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the factory has turned out products for industrial use and art ceramics for both the domestic and foreign markets as well as articles for daily use. output value in 1972 was three and a half times that in 1965.

the factory pays attention to traditional folk characteristics and also tries to improve them. the workers have trial-produced 18 new kinds of glazes for designs of tigers, horses, and others.

the whole process was done by hand before liberation. the workers have made technical innovations after 1949, especially during the cultural revolution and the work process is in large part now mechanized. but those processes in the making of art ceramics that require great skill are still done by hand.

a worker engineer, liu huai-jen, and other workers trial-designed a kiln to make high-frequency insulators. the cost of such a kiln is only one-tenth of that of an electric kiln.

experienced workers and handicraftsmen who were cruelly exploited in the old days are now masters of the factory. eighty per cent of the cadres come from the workers.

MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERA

Model Revolutionary Peking Opera Adapted to Minority Form in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jul. 29, 1973)

china's well-known model revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern" has been converted into a uighur opera by the sinkiang song, dance and drama theatre.

this new version of the opera sung in the uighur language is widely appreciated by people of different nationalities in this vast autonomous region.

since may last year, more than 700 showing of the opera have been presented in town and countryside in the areas of urumchi, ili and tahcheng. it has also been put on the air by the sinkiang people's broadcasting station.

serious efforts to adapt model revolutionary theatrical pieces to various national minority forms have been made by artists of uighur, kazakh, han, hui, khalkhas, tajik and other nationalities here during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

members of the sinkiang song, dance and drama theatre succeeded in turning out the uighur version of "the red lantern" by drawing on the experience of different areas and critically assimilating some of the melodies in the famous musical epic "the twelve mucams" of the uighur nationality.

the minority nationalities in sinkiang are known for their many fine traditional forms of art and literature. "the twelve mucams", a full-size musical work that has enjoyed great popularity among the uighur working people for centuries, is also a favourite with people of other nationalities.

in order to adapt its strains to the portrayal of the proletarian heroes in "the red lantern", artists of the theatre made a careful study of chairman mao's teachings -- "make the past serve the present" and "weed through the old to bring forth the new". they did their best to create new melodies while preserving the flavour of uighur music, and the new version has been commended as rather successful in bringing out the revolutionary content of the original.

SPARETIME ART ACTIVITIES IN PLA

Spare-Time Art Activities in PLA

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army organize a great variety of spare-time literary and art activities under the principle that these must serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics. this is an important part of the army's political work, contributing to ideological revolutionization in the army and fulfilment of its tasks.

a red army tradition carried forward is that literature and art are used to help carry out the army's current tasks, to educate and encourage the soldiers, do propaganda work among the masses and demoralize the enemy. the commanders and fighters have made more effective and conscious application of chairman mao's revolutionary line in recent years and used literature and art as "powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy".

army-wide efforts to learn arias from model revolutionary theatrical works and revolutionary songs have been made. commanders and fighters aim not only at singing, but measuring up to the heroes praised in these works. "i know there's danger ahead, but i'm all the more set on driving forward" -- from an aria by yang tzu-jung, hero of "taking the tiger mountain by strategy" -- has become a source of inspiration to p.l.a. men in overcoming difficulties.

most of the grassroots units of the ground, naval and air forces have set up groups to present items and edit wall newspapers. these groups work in a way that helps carry out education in ideology and political line and other central tasks under the guidance of party organizations. many companies give performances and put out wall newspapers regularly.

the performing groups set up at the company level put on short, varied items in their spare-time and stage what they have created. all eight fighters of such a group in a peking unit can both act and play musical instruments. they have created more than 80 items in the past two years, including a short opera praising advanced persons in construction, and songs about the unity between officers and men and between the army and the people during a field march. the group was performing in a locality one day when a fire broke out in a nearby house. the performers jumped off the stage to help fight the fire. when they reappeared on the stage, with burns on their hands and faces and holes in their clothes, members of the audience commented approvingly: "they act heroes on stage and are heroes off."

party organizations in the army pay great attention to training activists. leading organs of many units arrange performances of selected items created by soldiers in the spare time. there are special publications that carry such works and exchange experience. classes are arranged for the amateur writers and artists to study chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" so that they always keep to the principle of literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics. they also study the experience gained in the creation of model revolutionary theatrical works. amateurs have in the past few years created a number of good novels, poems, plays, songs, paintings and other works, which have inspired the commanders and fighters by their truthful and vivid presentation of the revolutionary attitude and militancy of the p.l.a.

some of the paintings are included in a collection of the best paintings of 1972 issued by the people's fine arts publishing house. peking, shanghai, tientsin and other cities and provinces have in the past few years published novels and poems by amateur army writers. the first edition of a novel by a staff officer in the railway corps "fighting around a nameless stream", runs to 1.2 million copies. a "collection of short stories" by the nanking units and collections of short stories and poems by the engineering corps each come to 300,000 copies or more. a short story by a fighter of the engineering corps about how p.l.a. men consciously observe discipline has been adopted as a text by many schools.

FILM DUBBING

South China Minority Region Dubs Films

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 30, 1973)

the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has dubbed fifteen films into chuang, tung and other languages of the minority nationalities living in the region.

the region is inhabited by eleven minority nationalities, including chuang, yao, miao and tung.

party organizations pay great attention to the work. special groups direct the work at various levels. some counties also have such groups. people with theatrical

experience do the dubbing. they often consult people of minority nationality when they have difficulty in translating.

the region has also increased the number of film projection teams which now number eight hundred.

spare-time projectionists have been trained for outlying areas. now more than 200 production brigades have such projection groups equipped with 8.75mm projectors.

SPORTS

PLA Sports Meet Winds Up Competition in Marksmanship and Military Triathlon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

competition in marksmanship and military triathlon of the 1973 sports meet of the chinese people's liberation army ended at a ceremony held in the capital indoor stadium here yesterday.

present at the ceremony were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee; and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

leading members of the general departments, services and arms, the commission of science and technology for national defence, military academies, the peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a. were also present.

after a fortnight's keen contests, the teams of the p.l.a. shenyang and peking units came first in the men's and women's marksmanship events respectively. the kwangchow units emerged victor in the military triathlon team event consisting of shooting, grenade throwing and obstacle race.

in the course of the tournaments, the army sports men and women adhered to the precept of "friendship first,

competition second", stressing friendship and learning from one another rather than competition and trophies.

the entrants had improved their military skills steadily as a result of rigorous training. four members of a light machine-gun squad on the p.l.a. sinkiang units team are frontier guards manning outposts on snowy mountains. their consistent, hard training workouts over the years bore fruit in the excellent results they chalked up at the latest tournaments.

the army sports meet, scheduled to last from may 18 through september 23, has been going on in six chinese cities at different stages. its tournaments of football, basketball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, marksmanship and military triathlon have closed and the athletics and swimming events are due to take place some time later.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

New Chinese Ambassador Leaves Peking for Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

yeh cheng-chang, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the union of burma, left here for his post by air today.

Burmese Basketball and Volleyball Teams Leave China for Home

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 30, 1973)

the burmese men's basketball team and volleyball team led by u thein tin left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the yunnan provincial basketball and volleyball associations and leaders, coaches and players of the yunnan provincial basketball and volleyball teams and of the kueichow provincial basketball team.

the burmese men's basketball team arrived in kunming from shanghai on july 27. it had a friendly match with the yunnan men's basketball team that evening, which was preceded by a welcome ceremony held by the yunnan branch of the all-china sports federation and the yunnan provincial basketball association. present at the ceremony and watching the match were chu kang, standing committee member of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, and chen fang, leading member of the yunnan branch of the all-china sports federation.

the match took place only a little over an hours after the arrival of the guest team. but the burmese basketballers put up an earnest and tenacious fight, using speedy low passes to break through the opponent's defence and cut in to shoot. the tall yunnan basketballers kept the initiative by controlling over backboard rebounds and scored by mid-distance shots. the yunnan team won

86:61. the burmese team had another friendly match on the evening of july 28 with the kueichow provincial men's basketball team and lost 71:83. the burmese team earnestly summed up experience and defeated the yunnan provincial youth team 91:57 yesterday evening by bringing into fuller play their good points of deft dribbling and fast pass.

their fine performance was warmly applauded by the spectators. an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and burma keynoted the three matches.

during their stay in kunming, the burmese basketballers saw scenic spots and visited the yunnan children spare-time sports school.

the yunnan branch of the all-china sports federation gave a cocktail party yesterday evening in honour of the burmese basketball team and the burmese men's volleyball team which arrived in kunming yesterday afternoon.

the burmese men's volleyball team also had a friendly match yesterday evening with the yunnan provincial men's volleyball team, which ended 3:0 in favour of the yunnan team.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

the visiting canadian junior table tennis delegation led by george jovanov wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here for shenyang by plane this morning.

it was seen off at the airport by chen hsien, chairman of the chinese table tennis association, leading members of departments concerned and representatives of chinese junior table tennis players and coaches.

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai and President N'Gouabi Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, continued their talks here today.

Congolese President and Madame N'Gouabi Visit Great Wall and Ming Tomb

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, madame n'gouabi and other distinguished congolese guests on the president's party made an outing to the great wall and the ting ling, one of the ming tombs, on peking's outskirts this morning.

accompanying the distinguished visitors were wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang hao.

in high spirits, president and madame n'gouabi and other congolese visitors climbed up to the beacon-fire rampart perched on a commanding height to enjoy a panoramic view of the magnificent landscape along the great wall. everywhere they went, they were greeted with enthusiastic applause by other excursionists.

congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien also accompanied president and madame n'gouabi on the tour.

Congolese President N'Gouabi Gives Grand Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and madame n'gouabi gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests present at the banquet were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended.

attending the banquet were leading members of the congolese government, army, party of labour and mass organizations who are with the president on his china visit, congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-mortende and embassy officials.

the national flags of china and the congo hung side by side at the banquet hall.

at the banquet alive with a warm atmosphere of friendship, president n'gouabi and premier chou en-lai made toasts, which were warmly applauded.

in his toast, president n'gouabi expressed happiness about his china visit and his talks with (prestigious) chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders. the very positive results of the talks, he said, will further strengthen the sino-congolese friendship. he expressed his most sincere thanks to the chinese people for their friendly hospitality.

premier chou en-lai said: "his excellency president n'gouabi's visit to china is crowned with complete success and has added a new brilliant chapter to the history of friendly relations between china and the congo." he said: "chairman mao met with president n'gouabi and they had a warm, friendly and candid conversation."

premier chou en-lai said: "it is nearly ten years since diplomatic relations were established between china and the congo, and there exist solidarity and friendly relations between our two countries. solidarity and friendship between our two peoples shall continue from generation to generation. the entire third world and the revolutionary people the world over are also gradually uniting themselves in opposition to aggression,

subversion, interference, control and bullying by imperialism and big-power hegemonism. we are sure that the strength of the daily awakening and more closely united third world and revolutionary people of the world is invincible."

the band struck the national anthems of china and the congo when president n'gouabi and premier chou en-lai finished their toasts.

as the banquet proceeded, congolese and chinese tunes were played. before the banquet ended, president and madame n'gouabi went over to the band and thanked it for playing the congolese tunes of solidarity.

also present were:

chi fang and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

leading members of government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang chieh, ho ying, wang hai-jung, chen mu-hua, chou hua-min, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, yu sang, ku ming, hsieh hsin-ho, huang shu-tse, hsiao peng, tu hsing-yuan, chao lan, li shih-an, liu hsi-chang, li ching-chuan, teng kang, chin chao, wang yi, ting hsueh-sung and wang hao, and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Congolese President N'Gouabi's Toast at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

following is the full text of the toast made by major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, at the banquet he gave here this evening:

esteemed comrade premier,

comrades and friends,

in a little more than 24 hours, we will be leaving your great and beautiful country, a country of eternal civilization, a country where the firm will of a people to consolidate

its revolution blends with their permanent concern for safeguarding peace. i would only say how happy we are to have come to china and had talks with prestigious chairman mao tsetung, with comrade premier chou en-lai and their colleagues. the very positive results of the talks will further strengthen the sino-congolese friendship. these talks, we are convinced, will also contribute to the consolidation of peace in the world.

comrade premier, in spite of the brevity of our stay, which we ourselves are the first to regret, the direct contacts we have had with the masses of the chinese people have surely enabled us to learn from our visit very useful lessons for improving the education and formation of the congolese peasants and workers.
if it is true that there is no stereotyped revolution that is systematically applicable to all countries, it is no less true that the exchange of experience has always been a precious contribution to all revolutions.
it is for this that we would like to express our most sincere thanks to the valiant chinese people, to their illustrious leaders who have very kindly given us an unforgettable opportunity to learn their experience and accorded us a welcome, which will always be remembered.
the entire congolese people, our party, the congolese party of labour, and the congolese government are profoundly grateful.

now let us propose a toast in honour of chairman mao tsetung and to his health,

to the health of comrade premier and madame chou en-lai,
to the health of the chinese comrades present at this banquet,
to the health of their excellencies heads of diplomatic missions and their wives who are so kind as to have joined us this evening,
to the happiness and prosperity of the valiant chinese people,
to the strengthening of the sino-congolese friendship and the relations of cooperation between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of the congo,
to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist struggle throughout the world, and
to the victory of socialism and to world peace.

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast at Banquet Given by Congolese President N'Gouabi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's toast at the banquet given here this evening by congolese president n'gouabi:

your excellency respected president and
mme marien n'gouabi,
distinguished congolese guests,
friends and comrades,

at tonight's grand banquet his excellency president n'gouabi has made a warm speech conveying the congolese people's deep sentiments of friendship for the chinese people. i express heartfelt thanks on behalf of the chinese government and people.

yesterday afternoon, chairman mao met with president n'gouabi and they had a warm, friendly and candid conversation. his excellency president n'gouabi's visit to china is crowned with complete success and has added a new brilliant chapter to the history of friendly relations between china and the congo.

it is nearly ten years since diplomatic relations were established between china and the congo, and there exist solidarity and friendly relations between our two countries. solidarity and friendship between our two peoples shall continue from generation to generation. the entire third world and the revolutionary people the world over are also gradually uniting themselves in opposition to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by imperialism and big-power hegemonism. we are sure that the strength of the daily awakening and more closely united third world and revolutionary people of the world is invincible.

now i propose a toast

to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and congolese peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to new victories of the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the prosperity of the people's republic of the congo and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency president and mme marien n'gouabi,

to the health of the other distinguished congolese guests,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Loan Agreement between China and Congolese Government Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

an agreement on a loan by the government of the people's republic of china to the government of the people's republic of the congo was signed here this evening.

present at the signing ceremony were major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council, li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers, and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and congolese foreign minister david-charles ganao signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

also present on the congolese side were charles ngouoto, justin tekoundzou, major louis sylvain goma, xavier katali, anatole khondo, pascal ockyemba-morlende, jacob okandza, emile bongouande, josephine bayonne-moutou, ngombe jean-pierre, edouard ebouka-babackas, galimoni jean louis, hilaire mounthault, kombo augustin, bernard matingou and gilbert malapet.

present on the chinese side were also fang yi, ho ying, chen mu-hua, ho kung-kai, lu chih-hsien, kao chien-chung and huang cheng-yu.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean National Football Team Welcomed at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

the football association of the people's republic of china gave a reception here this evening, warmly welcoming the national football team of the republic of guinea led by amadou keita.

among the guests at the reception were madame kamara, wife of guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara, and mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, and his wife.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football association, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chu tse and nien sheng-chi, as well as chinese football players.

addressing the friendly reception, chao hsi-wu said: "the people of china and guinea have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. through several exchanges of visits, the chinese and guinean football teams have become old friends and we feel very close to each other as we again joyously gathered together today." he expressed the belief that the current visit of the guinean national football team has not only provided the chinese footballers with a good opportunity to learn but also will make positive contributions to the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

in his warm and friendly speech, amadou keita said: "the warm welcome accorded to us right upon our arrival at the peking airport made us feel that we are on the land of friendship. both our countries are developing countries, which have experienced exploitation, bullying and oppression by imperialism, and colonialism. therefore our two peoples should get organized and mobilized on the revolutionary mass basis to strive for their cherished progress and justice. our choice of your great country for our visit is not accidental. it comes from the traditional friendship and mutual confidence between the people and youth of the two countries. our aim is to strengthen friendship, which is more valuable than technical victory." he proposed a toast to the constant growth of the friendship between the people and youth of guinea and china.

the guinean friends arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Burnham for Re-assumption of Office of Guyanan Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to linden forbes s. burnham, prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana, extending warm congratulations to him on his re-assumption of the office of prime minister of guyana. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency linden forbes s. burnham,
prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana,

georgetown

i extend warm congratulations to you on the occasion of your re-assumption of the office of prime minister of the cooperative republic of guyana. may the government and people of the cooperative republic of guyana, under your excellency's leadership, achieve continuous new successes in the struggle to safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the country and develop the national economy exclamation may the friendship between the peoples of china and guyana and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries develop daily exclamation

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, july 29, 1973

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih and Chu Tu-nan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and chu tu-nan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the friendship

delegation of five prefectures in hokuriku and shinetsu areas of japan. leader of the delegation is yoshiro nomura, deputy leaders are shunichi murooka, masao shimada and seiko kitazawa and secretary general is minoru mitsukawa.

present were also leading members of departments concerned li chuan-chung, chin su-cheng and lu peng-fei.

the japanese friendship delegation arrived in peking on july 27, after visiting the cities of kwangchow, shanghai, changchun, shenyang and anshan.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chu Tu-nan and Lin Lin Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, chu tu-nan and lin lin met and had a friendly conversation here today with all members of the friendship delegation of kansai modern drama circles of japan. leader of the delegation is naoji iwata, deputy leaders are yasuhiko shima and kayoko matsui, and secretary-general is yoshihisa higasa.

present were leading members of departments concerned lin li-yun, li fu-teh and tang chia-hsuan.

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Japan-China Young Students' Exchanges Delegation of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a dinner here this evening to welcome the japan-china young students' exchanges delegation of japan. delegation leader is yozo ishikawa and deputy leader is kazumi otobe.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chu liang, chang chang, li fu-teh and chin su-cheng, and representatives of young students in peking.

at the dinner which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, youth of the two countries sang chinese and japanese songs in both languages to express their sentiments of friendship.

also present was yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

upon their arrival here yesterday, the japanese friends were greeted at the airport by sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

Delegation of Japan Society for Physical Culture Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

a delegation of the japan society for physical culture arrived here by special plane today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the all-china sports federation. the delegation is led by kenzo kohno, vice-president of the society and speaker of the house of councillors of japan.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the delegation were chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua and chung shih-tung, leading members of the host organization, and leading members of departments concerned chuang tse-tung, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wei ming, sung chung and chu tse, as well as well-known chinese sportsmen and coaches ni chih-chin, tien wen-hui, yin hsi-nan, wang wei-chien, hou chia-chang, tang hsien-hu, chi lieh-yun, cheng feng-jung and sun mei-ying.

also present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials.

All-China Sports Federation Fetes Delegation of Japan Society for Physical Culture

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

the all-china sports federation gave a banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the japan society for physical culture led by kenzo kohno, vice-president of the society and speaker of the house of councillors of japan.

present at the banquet were chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua and chung shih-teng, vice-presidents of the host organization, and leading members of organizations concerned chuang tse-tung, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen pei-min, chang lien-hua, chang chih-huai, wang to, wei ming, sung chung and chu tse, and chinese coaches and sportsmen.

also present were yuichi hayashi, minister, and other officials, of the japanese embassy here.

on behalf of the host organization and the chinese sportsmen, chao cheng-hung extended a warm welcome to mr. kenzo kohno and the other japanese friends on the delegation. he said, the history of friendly contacts and cultural exchanges between china and japan traces back to 2,000 years and the people of the two countries have forged a profound friendship between them. with the development of the friendly relations between the two countries, the sports exchanges between china and japan are getting wider and deeper with each passing day. he expressed the conviction that the current visit of the delegation to china would help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the sports circles and exchanges of sports between the two countries. he said, "we will strive, together with friends from japanese sports circles, to promote the friendship between the people and sports circles of china and japan, and develop sports of the two countries."

kenzo kohno said in his speech that japan and china are close neighbours with only a strip of water in between and friendly neighbours with a long history. he continued that the sports exchanges between the two countries have been promoted greatly over the past few years. he said, "we visited china in 1966 and was accorded a warm welcome. today we are in your country again. we hope that we will acquaint ourselves with the advances of sports in china, make still more friends and help further strengthen the friendship between the sports circles of the two countries."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

China Donates 8,000 Tons of Foodstuffs to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Jul. 27, 1973)

8,000 tons of foodstuffs donated by the red cross society of china were handed over to the red cross society of mauritania at a ceremony here today, to help release the country from drought.

attending the ceremony were president of the red cross society of mauritania mai ze sall abdoul aziz, president of the mauritania-china friendship association mohamed ould khattry ould segane, secretary-general of the red cross society of mauritania ely ould sidel mehdi and secretary-general of the mauritanian ministry of health and social affairs abeidy ould gherraby.

chinese ambassador wang peng and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the chinese ambassador on behalf of the red cross society of china handed over the donation and conveyed the concern and sympathy of the chinese government and people to the mauritanian government and people.

madame aziz said in her speech: "this contribution to the fraternal mauritanian people by the great chinese people under the leadership of prestigious chairman mao tsetung is only a continuation of a series of operations in our country by the people's republic of china in the bilateral cooperation between our two governments."

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

olga cardenas de ojeda paullada, wife of the mexican attorney general, and 17 other mexican guests ended their visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to shanghai before leaving for home.

while in peking, the mexican guests were honoured at a cocktail party given by ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with

foreign countries, and kung hsiao, a leading member of the international travel service. carlos maldonado, second secretary of the mexican embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

the mexican guests arrived in peking on july 26. they were greeted and seen off at the airport on their arrival and departure by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including kung hsiao, chu kun and chu ping-yi.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princess and Kumar Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 29, 1973)

her royal highness princess shobha shahi of nepal and kumar mohan bahadur shahi left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, liu kuei-tan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and sportsmen and coaches of kwangtung province.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, who had accompanied the distinguished guests on the tour of chinese cities, also saw them off.

the princess and kumar arrived here from changsha by special plane on july 25, and were guests of honour at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee on the 26. present at the banquet were shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, liu kuei-tan and other leading members of departments concerned. on july 28, wang meng gave a banquet here in honour of her royal highness princess shobha shahi and kumar mohan bahadur shahi.

during their stay in kwangchow, the distinguished nepalese guests toured the city, viewed scenic spots and watched friendly and exhibition matches between the nepalese badminton team and the kwangtung provincial team. kumar mohan bahadur shahi took part in some of the matches.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Acting Prime Minister Hugh Watt Meets with Chinese Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jul. 30, 1973)

new zealand acting prime minister hugh watt and 16 ministers of the cabinet met here today with pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade and head of the visiting chinese government trade delegation, and had friendly conversations with him.

the minister of trade, industry and energy resources, the minister of finance, and the minister of defence were among the ministers present.

afterwards acting prime minister watt gave a luncheon in honour of minister pai hsiang-kuo. sixteen cabinet ministers attended the luncheon.

chinese ambassador pei chien-chang was present on both occasions.

acting prime minister watt and minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the luncheon. watt said: "how pleased we are to welcome you as the representative of the chinese government. your journey here is a concrete example of the growing relationship between new zealand and china". "when in december last year new zealand and china established diplomatic relations we did so because we new zealanders were conscious that for far too long we had been cut off from a quarter of the world's population. our aim was to develop a constructive relationship with your great country," he stressed.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said, the chinese government trade delegation "is very much delighted to have come to your beautiful and richly endowed new zealand for a friendly visit". profound friendship exists between the people of china and new zealand, he added. after assuming office last december, prime minister kirk pursued a new independent foreign policy and took the positive step to establish diplomatic relations with china, "of which we wish to express our high appreciation". he pointed out that china has always held that in international intercourse all countries, big and small, should be equal and should follow the five principles of peaceful coexistence. he expressed the belief that the economic and trade relations as well as the friendly relations between china and new zealand will develop continuously through the common efforts of both countries.

chinese ambassador pei chien-chang gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation and the chinese friendship tourist

group. about 350 people attended the reception. among them were new zealand cabinet ministers and high-ranking officials, members of parliament, many noted people from all walks of life, and many new zealand friends hailing from other cities, as well as representatives of overseas chinese. also present were diplomatic envoys from various countries. the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 29, 1973)

the chinese men's basketball team headed by chen feng-ping gave a reception in madrid on the evening of july 27 for the visit of the team to spain, according to a report from the spanish capital.

juan gich, national commissioner of sports of the national movement, attended the reception on behalf of the spanish deputy president.

among the over 100 people present were raimundo saporta, vice-president, and manuel benito gonzales, secretary-general, of the international basketball federation of spain, as well as people from the sports and press circles.

chou min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in spain, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese men's basketball team had matches with the men's basketball team of the manresa sports club and the "kas" team separately on july 24 and 26.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Ambassador to Syria Gives Reception on Chinese Pavilion Day at 20th Damascus International Fair

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jul. 30, 1973)

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin and director of the chinese pavilion shang hsiu-yi held a reception here last evening on the occasion of the chinese pavilion day at the 20th damascus international fair.

among the more than 750 people present at the reception were mohammed imadi, syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, mustafa hallaj, minister of planning, nazem hafiz, director of the general directorate of the damascus international fair, other high government officials and army officers and prominent personalities of various circles.

the ambassadors of a number of countries to syria were also present.

present also on the occasion were some responsible members of the palestinian resistance and palestinian mass organizations.

accompanied by the chinese ambassador and the chinese pavilion director, the syrian ministers and other high officials and officers visited the chinese pavilion in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

syrian minister of economy and foreign trade mohommed imadi received shang hsiu-yi, director of the chinese pavilion, on july 23.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico Reinforces Defense of Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Jul. 29, 1973)

the number of mexican naval ships has increased 40 per cent recently with the addition of 20 new vessels, according to press reports here.

based at the ports of acapulco and veracruz, the new vessels are serving in the pacific and the gulf of mexico to safeguard the territorial waters and

maritime resources. one of the closely guarded zones is in the vicinity of port campeche which is constantly patrolled by two to three ships to safeguard the bountiful fish resources against foreign poachers.

the beefing-up was one of the measures taken by mexico in the past two years to reinforce her maritime defence. 16 new naval ships were put on active service last june and january at the ports of acapulco and salina cruz. president luis echeverria presided over the flag-raising ceremonies on both occasions.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Togolese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met here today with gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

Yeh Chien-ying Meets Friendly American Personages

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 30, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, met here this afternoon with friendly american personages lawrences k. rosinger and his wife lillian rosinger now on a visit to china.

mr. rosinger came to china in 1946 as a reporter of the american foreign policy association and interviewed general yeh chien-ying, then representative of the chinese communist party in the "peiping executive headquarters". he also visited yenan and hopei-shantung-honan liberated areas.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying expressed warm welcome to his old friend. mr. rosinger said that he is deeply impressed by the great changes in the chinese social appearance and the mental outlook of the people when he is here in china again after 27 years. he said that he found people everywhere dedicating themselves to their own country.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying answered questions mr. rosinger took interest in and told him the achievements the chinese people scored in revolution and construction and china's domestic and foreign policies.

the meeting lasted for one and half hours. present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including yang kung-su, ling ching, wang hsiao-yi and chu pao-chen.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Feature Story: Chinese Acrobatic Troupe in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 28, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe came to the democratic republic of viet nam in early july for a three-week performance tour when the vietnamese people had won the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and begun to rebuild the north.

on july 5, comrade pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, received all members of the wuhan acrobatic troupe before its premiere in hanoi. premier pham van dong cordially said to them, "i think that you have come here to join us in celebrating the victory of the vietnamese people." "your visit is a new manifestation of the fraternal and comradely feelings between our two peoples," the premier said.

the vietnamese people greeted the chinese acrobatic troupe with profound feelings. though peace had just been restored and the vietnamese people were busy rebuilding their country, yet they made various arrangements to meet the convenience of the chinese acrobats. day and night the workers repaired the haiphong municipal people's theatre which was seriously damaged by u.s. bombing.

the chairman of the haiphong administrative committee went to the worksite to organize discussions on how to repair the theatre. after one month of hard work, the theatre took on a new aspect. to prevent unexpected break in power transmission during the performance, the workers in the hai duong "may 1" shipyard took off the roof of a workshop, lifted with a crane a 60-kilowatt diesel engine out of the house and sent it to the theatre. learning that the troupe needed carps in playing magic, members of the viet nam-china friendship agricultural co-op immediately brought to the chinese comrades several carps caught in their own pond.

the chinese acrobats were all deeply moved by the hearty hospitality and sincere care given to them by the vietnamese people. they pledged to perform to the best of their ability. they were serious at every performance. when they visited the viet nam-china friendship agricultural co-op and the hai duong porcelain plant, they performed for the peasants and workers there. learning that the seriously wounded soldiers in a military hospital were looking forward to seeing their performance, the troupe went there to give them an over-one-hour performance.

during its stay in viet nam, the troupe visited the museum of revolution and the exhibition on the victories in 1972. the acrobats were deeply moved and encouraged by the heroism of the vietnamese people who fear no brute force and dare to struggle.

in hai hung province, the provincial committee presented to the chinese acrobatic troupe a vase which was made of u.s. plane wreckage and a shell with which the women militia of the province hit the enemy plane. after receiving the gift, leader of the troupe shen chien said: "we will keep this souvenir carefully because it embodies the vietnamese people's revolutionary spirit of firm resolve to fight and win. it will always inspire us to march forward."

the chinese comrades also saw how the industrious and courageous vietnamese people healed the war wounds and were engaged in reconstruction with the spirit of hard working and self-reliance. gratifying successes have been achieved. a flourishing scene pervaded the soil which was once torn by wanton u.s. bombing.

hong cay, a beautiful city along the coast, which was seriously damaged by the u.s. bombing, has taken on a new look. new houses have been built on the war ruins. cars were running on the wharfs and workers were loading and unloading various materials. the acrobatic troupe visited the hai duong porcelain plant on sunday. but workers were still working and machines operating. this plant had been raided by u.s. aircraft many a time. after peace was restored, the workers and staff in the

plant, uniting as one man, worked hard. production was restored in a short period of time. over 30 kinds of products had been turned out up to june 30. the total output has exceeded the highest level as compared with the corresponding period before the war.

the art workers of china and viet nam have a long-standing revolutionary friendship. in the war time, the vietnamese acrobatic troupe and the wuhan acrobatic troupe built up an intimate friendship. in 1966, the vietnamese acrobatic troupe visited wuhan. in the current visit to viet nam by the wuhan acrobatic troupe, many vietnamese acrobats called on their old friends. a cordial atmosphere prevailed at their get-togethers. they recalled the unforgettable days in wuhan and asked each other how he was in the past seven years. the vietnamese acrobats told to the chinese comrades about their experiences in performing while fighting in the war against u.s. aggression and for national liberation and going to the battlefronts to perform for the army units and people. in those hard and difficult days the comrades of the vietnamese acrobatic troupe organized artist shock brigade teams. carrying their luggage and properties, they would walk tens of kilometres to the battlefronts to give performances. u.s. aircraft often came suddenly to bomb. men acrobats would immediately join in the fighting while women acrobats would carry shells till the end of the fighting, after which the performance would continue.

the comrades of the wuhan acrobatic troupe were much inspired by the heroic deeds of the vietnamese comrades who had been tempered and grown in the war. the chinese guests said that they will bring back home the revolutionary spirit, fighting style and precious experience of the vietnamese comrades in order to serve better the workers, peasants and soldiers and socialist construction.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Visit to Cologne

(NCNA-English Bonn, Jul. 30, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china wound up its one-week performance tour of cologne and left today for frankfurt.

during its stay in cologne, the troupe gave four shows to a total of 14,000 people. over and over again, the spectators stamped their feet to demonstrate their delight in the acrobatics.

the programmes printed on the first page an inscription by walter scheel, foreign minister of the federal republic of germany, which reads: "should the people communicate with each other, envoys are needed who do not need to know the language of the others to be understood: they are the acrobats, artists and sportsmen. they... have always been the best diplomats in the world. in this sense, i wish the acrobats from the people's republic of china success in their performances in the federal republic and the audience much delight."

newspapers in cologne and bonn have carried reports, commentaries and photos in praise of the performances of the shanghai troupe.

on july 27, theo burauen, mayor of cologne, received all members of the shanghai troupe. chinese ambassador to the frg wang yu-tien was present.

during the past few days, the chinese acrobats visited the house of ludwig van beethoven in bonn and went sight-seeing in cologne.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The "July 21" Road Must Be Taken Generation After Generation

- Representatives of worker-peasant-soldier students and teachers hold forum on admission of students into university

by

the teaching reform unit of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 28, 1973)

Recently, we invited the representatives of worker-peasant-soldier students and of teachers to hold a forum on how to implement more properly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in work of enrolling students for institutions of higher learning.

The Road That Must Be Taken in Building an Army of Proletarian Intellectuals

At the forum, everyone discussed first the far-reaching significance of Chairman Mao's "July 21" instruction. They declared: This great teaching of Chairman Mao's on "the need to select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience" has clearly pointed out the direction for fundamentally destroying the hereditary domination of the education positions by the exploiting classes over several thousand years and for blocking the channel by means of which the bourgeoisie attempts to restore capitalism through the cultural and educational positions. The school door is thrown open to the workers and peasants, and a new era with the workers, peasants and soldiers playing the leading role will necessarily emerge on the cultural and educational front.

In conjunction with admission of students, the comrades discussed their own understanding of the "July 21" instruction. All were of the opinion that the workers, peasants and soldiers who attend university are different from those students who go from one school to another without weathering any storm. The worker-peasant-soldier students have been tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiments and do not aspire for fame and prestige. As a student from a water conservation worksite declared, "What we now think of is to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, to devote our efforts to the 4th Five-Year Plan, to make greater contributions to mankind and to become a worker with socialist consciousness and culture after graduation."

Imbued with such thought and feeling, although some worker-peasant-soldier students have a poorer cultural foundation, they also are able to master faster the essential scientific and cultural knowledge after painstaking study. Fu Chü-ying, a student of the Department of Mechanical Engineering from the countryside, had a poor cultural foundation, and she experienced considerable difficulties in study after she came to school. However, with the assistance of the Party branch and other comrades and with a heart full of the proletarian sense of responsibility, she was neither cringing nor discouraged, and firmly forged ahead. She has now become one of the better students in her class.

The comrades present in the forum noted that the practice of revolution in education in the past few years showed that the policy of selecting students from among the workers and peasants had laid down the foundation for training intellectuals that were welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. When Shih Yü-hua, a student from rural Yenan, designed a spillway for a reservoir, she always aroused herself by recalling the scene of hard struggle waged by the people of northern Shensi who dug pits for storing water to fight against the drought. For the purpose of increasing the storage capacity of the reservoir, through learning from practice, she designed a double-deck spillway that could let off water at the same time. This proposal could solve more properly the question of letting off flood water from the reservoir, economize the volume of stonework and increase the storage capacity of the reservoir.

Summing up their own practice, the worker-peasant-soldier students declared: Taking the road of the "July 21" instruction not only involves the question of selecting students but also is an important measure for opposing and guarding against revisionism in our country. No matter whether we head from society to school or go back to society from school in the future, we certainly must train ourselves as proletarian intellectuals through prolonged practice of struggle.

Work To Enroll Students Certainly Must Adhere to the Mass Line

In order to transform thoroughly the phenomenon of the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals, it is imperative to adhere firmly to the mass line in work to enroll students. Therefore, firm adherence to

recommendation and appraisal by the masses is definitely not a question of method, but a question of line involving whether or not it is necessary to place such an important matter as training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat under the supervision of the broad masses of workers and peasants; it is also an important measure for extensively arousing the masses of workers and peasants to take part in the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure. After an old poor peasant of northern Shensi heard what was said in the document concerning the enrollment of students, he said with excitement: "It really is unthinkable that the university would have come to this mountain valley of ours to recruit students and also let us poor and lower-middle students select the students. How highly esteemed we poor and lower-middle peasants are by Chairman Mao!" A worker said: "The fact that we workers are allowed to have a say in the admission of students into university is an event unknown before. It also manifests that the working class is the master of the country."

Selection and recommendation by the masses embody the mandate of the class and give enormous encouragement to the worker-peasant-soldier students. When the poor and lower-middle peasants selected Liu Hsueh-chiao, the daughter of a martyr from the countryside of Kiangsi, for sending to university, they gave her four gifts of educational significance. Because of this, after she came to school, whenever she ran into problems, she would think of those four gifts and of the mandate of the class in sending her to university. This would give her confidence and inexhaustible drive.

The comrades attending the forum were unanimously of the opinion that the broad working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants have a clearcut class stand and profound class feelings. Because they are able to accurately discern the young people by their side, they have the great right to speak on whom should be recommended for university. It is also because of this that the undesirable phenomena can be resisted only through arousing and relying upon the masses.

Have An All-Round Grasp of the Political and Cultural Conditions of the Students

As regards what criteria should be used in selecting students, the students and teachers present at the forum were unanimously of the view that it is necessary to have a deep comprehension of Chairman Mao's thought on education and an all-round grasp of the conditions for admission of new students. Should "intellectual culture come first" or "politics be put in command"? Should "books come first" or "practice come first"? These questions mirror the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and we must be on the alert against the force of habit and pressure from the bourgeois side.

The comrades participating in the forum criticized with exasperation the examination system adopted by institutions of higher learning before the great cultural revolution. Everybody said that that was a measure used by the bourgeoisie to bar children of workers and peasants from these schools. It is now imperative to adhere firmly to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and giving all-round consideration to moral culture, intellectual culture and physical culture when students are selected. A given cultural standard is

essential, but the political quality and practical experience are most important. Numerous facts show that those workers, peasants and soldiers who have relatively high political consciousness, have given a good account of themselves in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and have acquired a specific cultural standard should be encouraged, mobilized and recommended to attend university. On the contrary, those with high academic knowledge also should not be recommended and approved for admission into university if their objective in study is incorrect and if they have given a poor performance in practical struggle.

Those present also discussed some of their views on how to check the cultural standard. They felt that the relationship of political awareness and practical experience with cultural standard must be correctly oriented in various links such as registration, recommendation and approval. When conducting examination, it is not possible to take the marks given to papers as the principal basis for judging the cultural standard, and it is necessary to emphasize the ability to link theory with reality and the ability to analyze and solve problems. All these are important conditions for gaining a better grasp of scientific and technical knowledge while studying in school. They also cited many examples in this connection. Some students of a certain class in the electric power department could not be described as of high cultural standard before they came to school, but after more than two years of study, they surprised the teachers by solving the question of inadequate boiler output in the course of refitting a boiler for a certain plant. The teachers compared this design by the students with the diploma designs made before the great cultural revolution, and discovered that the difficulty of its content, the demand of the design and especially the creative accomplishment of the assignment were all beyond the means of the students of the past who lacked practical experience. Facts show that the practical experience and resourcefulness accumulated by the workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements are valuable assets that will play a great part in study.

In short, the worker-peasant-soldier students drawn from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements have their new characteristics which must be measured with new qualitative standards and accommodated with new examination methods.

Finally, all were of the opinion that the proletarian educational system is still at a newborn stage and is bound to have quite a number of problems in the course of advance. We can adopt different methods to test some problems, but there can be only one line. So long as we unswervingly follow the "July 21" road, the road will grow broader and broader.

* * *

Do A Good Job in Work of Enrolling Students with Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work As the Key Link

by

CPC Shahsien Committee, Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 28, 1973)

In April this year, in conformity with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to select students from among workers and peasants with practical experience" and the relevant instructions of the Central Committee, we stood firm on strengthening the leadership of the Party with criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, and by fully arousing the masses, we selected a group of outstanding young people for admission into university. Meanwhile, we also strengthened the determination of the educated young people in taking the road of identifying themselves with the workers and peasants.

When work to enroll students began, we convened a standing committee meeting of the hsien committee and studied Chairman Mao's "July 21" instruction and the relevant documents of the Central Committee. We learned that the admission of students this time involved not merely the question of admitting a few students, but also the more important question of what line we implemented and whether or not we were able to select the most outstanding worker-peasant-soldier students for sending to university. Whether or not a good job was done in enrolling students was actually a test for our hsien committee in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education and in work done for the educated young people sent to mountain and rural areas. The enrollment of students was a test for our leadership. We had to firmly implement Chairman Mao's educational line and grasp the rectification of the incorrect style of work as an important content of the current criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign. After discussion, the meeting decided that the leaders of the hsien committee must set an example with their own conduct, firmly adhere to the method of enrolling students on the basis of "voluntary registration, recommendation by the masses and approval by the leadership and review by the school," and set the pace in implementing the provisions of the Central Committee concerning work of enrolling students. It also announced a number of rules of discipline and required everybody to strictly abide by them. The hsien committee also made known the decision to the cadres and the masses of the whole hsien, and called on the masses to supervise the leadership at various levels. The clearcut attitude and firm action taken by the leaders of the hsien committee in rectifying the incorrect style of work greatly raised the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the people in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After work to enroll students began, we made use of all propaganda tools to give wide and deep-going publicity to the great significance of work to enroll students. We also gave the masses full information on the general and specific policies of the Party, thereby acquainting the masses with the policies and making public the way of enrollment and the number of students to

be enrolled. Under this situation, the broad masses showed great enthusiasm for participation in work to enroll students. They strenuously performed manual labor in day time and enthusiastically took part in meetings in the evening.

With the masses fully aroused, it was possible to implement more properly the policy of the Party concerning the enrollment of students, effectively resist certain incorrect styles of work and send the really outstanding young people recommended to university. There was a young woman who persevered in studying Chairman Mao's writings, was at ease with making revolution in the countryside, and fervently cherished pig breeding. The poor and lower-middle peasants were so pleased with what she did that they unanimously recommended her for attending university.

Through the practice of appraisal and recommendation by the masses, the broad masses of educated young people universally received a vivid and profound course of education in line. The practice of appraisal by the masses really brought forth revolutionary unity and revolutionary drive. After the appraisal, there was a marked rise in the attendance rate of educated young people in many brigades. Some educated young people practiced accumulation of manure on a large scale. Braving the menace of the flood water and taking no account of the danger, some educated young people guarded the bridges and fished out driftwood from the water. Some actively participated in work at political evening schools, and there emerged a great number of activists who gave impetus to various kinds of work in the countryside and firmly followed the road of identifying the educated young people with the workers and peasants.

On the basis of recommendation by the masses and political examination of qualifications, in order to find out the capacity of the candidates recommended for mastering fundamental knowledge and analyzing and solving problems, we gave them the essential cultural tests.

Before cultural tests were conducted, some people in society said that whether or not one could go to university had to be judged by his results in competitive examination this year. Some individual persons responsible for the admission of students also thought that "pace setters" could thus be selected by examination. Some educated young people therefore spent less time in productive labor and reviewed their lessons behind closed doors to make preparations for the tests.

This situation aroused our attention. If things were not properly grasped, there would be a danger for us to "take the old road." Because of this, we opportunely organized the relevant personnel to study Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education, to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line in education of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and to draw a clear dividing line between the new and old systems of enrolling students, between the conducting of essential cultural tests under the guidance of the correct line and the utilization of examination to "exclude, squeeze out and suppress" the workers, peasants and soldiers, between paying attention to the cultural standard and taking "intellectual culture as primary."

We also ran study classes for the recommended candidates, conducted education in ideology and political line for them and called on them to adopt the correct attitude toward cultural tests.

In the course of conducting cultural tests, we abided by Chairman Mao's instructions on reforming the old examination system, started from reality, promoted investigations, visits and round-table discussions, and supplemented them with essential written examinations. Strange and unfair questions were not set. When the cultural tests were rated, we considered not merely the results of the written examination but gave all-round and comprehensive ratings according to the appraisal and recommendation of the masses and the findings of round-table discussions and investigations with reference to the results of the written examination.

Different classes have different criteria regarding what kind of people should be selected for sending to university. We follow Chairman Mao's instruction on "redness and expertness," firmly adhere to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and unity of politics and vocational work, and stand firm on making all-round assessment, appraisal and lining up for selecting the best from the good according to the moral, intellectual and physical aspects of requirements.

In the course of selecting candidates, we also stand firm on the class line of the Party, respecting class origin without taking account of class origin alone, paying attention to political behavior and correctly grasping the policies of the Party. Because of this, while insuring the rights of workers, peasants and soldiers to attend university, we have also selected some"children who can be properly educated" and who have really given a good account of themselves for sending to university.

As our hsien is able to enroll a limited number of students and there are many educated young people in the countryside, we are therefore required to do a good job in work of enrolling students as well as to consolidate and develop the results of work done for educated young people sent to mountain and rural areas through the work of enrolling students. As soon as work to enroll students started, we conducted by various means education in line for the educated young people and vigorously criticized the reactionary fallacies--such as "get learned in order to be an official," "go to the countryside to get a veneer of gold"--spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Meanwhile, we organized the old workers, old poor peasants and guerrilla veterans to tell their family and village histories and give them a course of education in revolutionary tradition so as to enable them to adopt a correct attitude toward admission of students and the appraisal and recommendation of the masses.

When making appraisal, the masses stood firm on making positive education play the leading role, affirming the achievements of the young people since they came to the mountainand rural areas, and clearly defining the orientation in continuing the revolution. After making appraisal, many commune and brigade cadres also went amidst the educated young people who had not been recommended to conduct meticulous ideological work for further educating the educated young people in the future prospects and ideals of the revolution.

Recently, for the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's instructions on doing a good job in work for educated young people sent to mountain and rural areas, we dispatched an investigation unit to conduct an all-round investigation on rustication work in the whole hsien and to solve realistically and effectively various concrete problems. The broad masses of educated young people, irrespectively of whether or not they had been selected for sending to university, all sensed the solicitude of the Party.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

The Red First Company of A Certain Unit of the Tsinan Units and the "Model Company of Solidarity and Mutual Aid" of A Certain Unit of the Peking Units Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition of Unity of Officers and Men and Invigorate Company Building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 28, 1973)

(NCNA Tsinan, July 27, 1973) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Congress of the Party, the commanders and fighters of the Red First Company (红一连) of a certain unit of the PLA Tsinan units have more properly carried forward the revolutionary tradition of unity of officers and men of our army and are striving for greater glory by turning the company into an advanced unit of the whole regiment.

Born in the Chingkang Mountains, this Red Army company unit stood firm on building the company unit in accordance with the principle of the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and had long ago established a new type of relationship between officers and men. In the years of the protracted revolutionary war, the commanders and fighters of the Red First Company at all times upheld the glorious revolutionary tradition of solidarity and fraternity, and marched forward shoulder to shoulder. Old platoon commander Li T'ai-ch'ang of the 1st platoon of this company hated the enemy to the bone and was full of warmth for the fighters. During the Liberation War, whenever the unit was on a long-distance march, he always carried a large sack of grain on his back, and offered to carry rifles for other fighters. He also regularly stood on sentry for another fighter in the cold night. The fighters praised him saying: "He had a granary on his back, carried three rifles on the march, made straw rope on cold days, and had stood on three shifts of sentry by dawn." In one battle, he heroically laid down his life while covering his comrades-in-arms.

Today, Li T'ai-ch'ang's noble spirit of cherishing the fighters has been passed on from generation to generation by the cadres of the Red First Company. They showed political concern for the growth and progress of the fighter, and consideration for their sufferings in livelihood. In windy or snowy nights, they insisted on making the round for fear that the fighters might catch cold. When the fighters were sick, they brought meals for patients to their bedside. They always charged at the head when the situation was formidable or dangerous. In a camping exercise, seeing that a fighter constantly dropped behind when on the march, company commander Wang Ching-yün offered of his own accord to carry the rifle and knapsack for him. While on the march, the company commander told the fighter the heroic deeds of the Red Army which feared not the trials of a distant march, and inspired him to consciously steel himself. When camping out in a cold and windy night in winter, platoon commander Yang Hsi-lien always slept at the entrance of the camp to keep off the wind and cold from other fighters. One windy and snowy night, the company unit was drilled in a night march on the mountain range, and the precipitous mountain path was covered up by snow more than one foot deep. The company commander and the political officer walked ahead to explore the way. Whenever they came to the brink of

a precipitous cliff, they ignored personal safety and helped each fighter to cross the dangerous spot.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to the method of work," the cadres of the Red First Company imposed strict demands on the fighters and also patiently educated them. On one occasion, the company unit was trained in camping on snow-covered ground. When the unit came to the camping site, because it was very cold, some fighters wanted to light a fire for warmth. After political officer Shen Kuang-ying discovered this,he thought that this was liable to expose the target and was not in correspondence with the requirements in actual fighting. He therefore stopped this on the one hand and explained to the fighters that a battle can be won only by firmly adhering to rigorous training and exacting demands. On the other hand, he also urged the fighters to think of ways and means to ward off the cold. Subsequently, everybody gave a hand in erecting snow walls, and used raincoats and bedsheets to erect a roof for keeping off the cold wind. They also prepared ginger soup for warmth. As a result, not a single fighter was frost-bitten in the whole company, and the camping task was smoothly fulfilled.

The cadres of the Red First Company consciously accepted the criticism and supervision of the fighters and looked upon this as an important guarantee for continuously strengthening the solidarity of officers and men. For a time, the meals for the company unit were not good enough and the fighters voiced their criticism. After political officer heard the criticism of the fighters, he at once headed for the cooking squad to look for ways to improve the meals. The company commander actively led his men to develop side occupations in agricultural production. In that year, the whole company produced 100,000 catties of vegetables and bred more than 40 head of pigs, thereby improving livelihood in the company unit.

With the cadres humbly listening to the criticism of the fighters, the fighters respected the cadres even the more. The cadres and fighters of the whole company were unified in thought and effort, and all combat tasks were fulfilled in an outstanding manner. It was commended at the order of the Party committee at a higher level.

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(NCNA Shihchiachuang, July 27, 1973) By carrying forward the glorious tradition of the unity, solidarity and friendship of officers and men of our army, the "Model Company of Solidarity and Mutual Aid" (团结互助模范连) of a certain unit of the PLA Peking units brought a new atmosphere teeming with life to the whole company.

During the years of revolutionary wars, many striking deeds involving officers and men fighting shoulder to shoulder in close solidarity had emerged in this company. During the Huaihai Campaign, the commanders and fighters of the whole company were unified as one. They went in pursuit of the enemy days and nights over a distance of 1,200 li with not a person dropping behind. In one battle of interception during the resist-US and aid-Korea war, the company unit resolutely defended its positions for 58 days and repulsed scores of attack

by the enemy. In between battles, the veteran company commander tightened his belt and went to dig wild vegetables for food so that he could spare some friend flour for the fighters. A handful of fried flour was thus handed by a cadre to a fighter and again handed back to the cadre by the fighter. For the purpose of citing their advanced deeds, the Party committee at a high level bestowed the glorious title of "Model Company of Solidarity and Mutual Aid" on this company. The Party branch of the company unit constantly used these historical data of the company to educate the cadres and fighters in carrying forward the revolutionary tradition for winning still greater glories.

The cadres of this company were especially concerned with raising the fighters' awareness of the struggle in line, and they actively helped them seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings. Because the cultural standard of a number of fights in the company was rather low, platoon commanders Hou Yung-hua and Yang Kuang-li took the initiative in teaching them culture and theory. Because the orderlies of the company unit constantly had to go elsewhere and could not take part in the regular drills, the company commander and the political officer gave up their rest time to make up lessons for them. Because the cooking squad was short of hands and the time for study could hardly be guaranteed, the cadres of the company unit made use of their holidays to help in the kitchen so that the cooks could find time for study.

The cadres of the whole company showed every consideration for the fighters in the aspect of livelihood. When it was cold, they saw to it that the fighters were properly covered with blankets when they made the round, and because there were plenty of mosquitoes in summer, they carefully helped the fighters make proper use of their mosquito nets. On one occasion, a new fighter called Chang Chiang-chün stepped into a ditch of icy water due to his carelessness during a tactical exercise. Thereupon, platoon commander Hou Yung-hua hurriedly took off his own shoes for Young Chang to put on, while he put on the latter's icy and wet shoes. During the Spring Festival, the company unit camped out, and the fighters cheerfully improved their meals. Chief cook Chou Chao-hsien thought first of the two Hui fighters in the company, and he went on foot to a market more than 10 li away to buy a few catties of mutton for making duplings and preparing dishes for these two Hui fighters. The two fighters were unusually moved.

With the cadres showing concern for and taking good care of the fighters, the fighters respected and supported the cadres even the more. When tasks were assigned by the higher level, as soon as the company cadres mobilized the fighters, the latter rushed for the heavy loads. When difficulties were encountered in work, the fighters helped of their own accord to think of ways and means to overcome them. When Hou Yung-hua first became platoon commander, because he lacked experience, several squad leaders who joined the colors earlier than he served as his "staff officers" and played the backbone role. On one occasion, the company unit was trained to climb a mountain more than 3,000 meters high. During a forced march, the company commander sprained his ankle, but he insisted on carrying rifles for a few fighters of weak physical

constitution. Seeing that the company commander walked with difficulty, deputy squad leader Shih Hung-kuei took away his knapsack. Because the cadres and the fighters carried forward the revolutionary spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance, the whole company successfully climbed the high mountain.

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PLA Units Give Active Support to Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1973)

while guarding china, people's liberation army units in different parts of the country have given active support to socialist construction. they carry on the revolutionary tradition of being a fighting, producing and working force at the same time.

the party committees and leading organs of the p.l.a. units started a movement among commanders and fighters early this year to make an earnest study of chairman mao's theses on the nature, purpose and task of the p.l.a. this has helped the armymen recognize still more clearly that participation in productive labour and aiding local construction are of great importance to army building. during the past six months or so, commanders and fighters in leading organs and companies have made regular visits to factories, people's communes, railway stations and docks, where they joined workers and peasants in productive labour while learning modestly from them. they have forged profound links of friendship with the masses who praise them as sons of the working people, who are dedicated to serving the people heart and soul.

one p.l.a. unit has been joining in the extension of the major steel centre of anshan, northeast china. working hard over the past few months, the armymen have completed factory buildings with a total floor space of 400,000 square metres ahead of schedule. some of the workshops have already been fitted out with machinery and put to trial run.

the huainan coal-mining administration in east china needed timber urgently for building new shafts. a motor regiment stationed nearby immediately sent trucks to move more than 400 tons of timber from a distant valley, thus ensuring the progress of the construction work.

an engineer company of the nanking units, which had helped open coal fields south of the yangtze river, this year established fresh merits in opening up a gypsum mine near nanking. commanders and fighters steadily raised their efficiency in tunneling, winning acclamation from the party committee and workers of the mine.

units stationed in urban areas often sent men to help with loading and transport of cargo at railway stations or docks. shanghai port was unusually busy last may, and commanders and fighters of the "good eighth company on nanking road" promptly lent a hand., under the blazing sun, they carried heavy loads on their backs

and completed their tasks in time. their example won the hearts of the dockers and served to cement the worker-soldier bond of class fraternity.

in order to achieve a good harvest this year, many units have come to timely aid to the people's communes with manpower and transport facilities. this spring, the foochow units in east china sent more than 10,000 men to join the local people in strengthening a several-kilometre-long dyke on the minkiang river, which protects hundreds of hectares of farmland from drought and waterlogging. one of the units under the tsinan command has helped the counties in the yentai administrative region, shantung province, build several small and medium reservoirs and irrigation ditches with a combined length of 24,080 metres.

during the busy summer season, commanders and fighters from the p.l.a. general departments and headquarters of all services and arms went to help with harvesting, sowing and cultivating on peking's outskirts. men from the leading organs of the wuhan units helped local communes reap wheat on 7,000 hectares of land and sowing or transplanting crops on another 6,800 hectares. technicians and mechanics from p.l.a. units often went in groups to help repair farm machines in the fields. the kunming units in southwest china have repaired more than 4,000 farm machines for local communes so far this year. naval and army units stationed in coastal areas have helped fishermen repair fishing boats and gear.

in line with chairman mao's great teachings "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army" and "the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country", the commanders and fighters and the people have learned from and helped each other. this has fostered fish-and-water relations between the army and civilians.

the p.l.a. commanders and men stationed in chiaonan county, an old revolutionary base in east china's shantung province, often go to people's communes to help with farm work. they have happy get-togethers and discussions with local peasants in the open air.

the armymen have earnestly learned the traditional revolutionary spirit of the people living in a nationally-known model village in supporting the front during the revolutionary war. the peasants then carried stretchers and made cloth shoes for the people's army and looked after the wounded.

in sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia and other places inhabited by minority people, the p.l.a. men and the local people are united as one and they have worked hard to speed up socialist construction. propaganda or work teams were sent by army units stationed in tibet

to help peasants and herdsmen carry out the movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. many army units sent men to nearby communes to join the peasants in building water conservancy works and transforming farmland, and provided them with materials needed in construction. solangtochieh, deputy leader of a group of chinese frontier guards who stood sentinel on a 5,200-metre snow-swept peak of the himalayas, took his men to chiehju township to join the tibetan people in farming. with concerted efforts, they succeeded in growing barley for the first time in this mountain area.

since its founding, the p.l.a. production and construction corps in sinkiang has opened up dozens of farms and grazing grounds on the banks of several rivers. the armymen often help minority people develop agriculture and livestock breeding, providing them with materials.

in the past three years an army unit stationed in inner mongolia has helped nearby production brigades open up 20 hectares of farmland, build more than 130 hectares of terraced fields, sink 26 wells, put up seven reservoirs, dig ditches totalling 7,000 metres in length, and plant 40,000 trees. their hard work earned the praise of peasants and herdsmen who said: "the armymen and the people are one family exclamation"

PLA Medical Team Tours Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

(NCNA-English Sining, Jul. 31, 1973)

a 30-member medical team of the chinese people's liberation army has toured the chinghai-tibet plateau, nearly 5,000 metres above sea level, in the past five years. it has treated peasants and herdsmen heart and soul and helped them establish a cooperative medical service.

the medical team, composed of specialized doctors and nurses, was formed in 1968 by a chinghai army hospital in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."

over the past five years members of the team have travelled over 1,600 kilometres on the sparsely populated plateau and given 300,000 treatments to the people of hans, tibetans, tus, huis and mongolians.

they were not used to the harsh climate, and there was a language barrier. they overcame all difficulties with a strong will. many have worked hard to learn the languages of the minority people and can carry on simple conversation with them.

on the eve of the 1973 new year, a seven-member group of the medical team climbed the snow-capped kunlun mountain where a dozen kazakh families were grazing sheep for their people's commune. they called at each tent, checked up everybody, and treated those who were ill. they spent 24 days there and when they took leave, people poured out of their tents to see them off. "you are indeed good doctors sent by chairman mao," many said.

another group of the medical team touring the tangla mountain found a tibetan woman with a big tumour in her abdomen. a careful examination showed that she had a hydatidoma of the liver (a tumour containing watery fluid and the larvae of a kind of tapeworm), which had tormented her for 25 years. an operation was necessary. however, it was difficult to perform an operation at a place nearly 5,000 metres above sea level. but the duty of relieving a former woman serf urged the surgeons to try. they discussed the matter carefully and put forth suggestions to cope with any emergency during the operation. working four hours on end with simple equipment, they removed the 15-kilogramme tumour. the patient could move about in a week.

the medical team has trained 1,900 barefoot doctors of various nationalities through short-term courses and guidance in clinical work. wherever it has toured, each production brigade now has one barefoot doctor or two who can treat common and recurrent diseases.

it has trained a surgical group of five barefoot doctors of mongolian nationality for tsungchia people's commune in chinghai province. this group has performed several hundred operations, including the removal of appendicitis, fatty tumours and the tying off of fallopian tubes. local peasants and herdsmen said: "the people's liberation army leaves behind a medical group that always remains with us.

ARMY DAY RECEPTION

Peking Reception Marks Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

the chinese ministry of national defence gave a grand reception at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

on the rostrum was a huge portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. the portrait was flanked by ten red flags.

among those present at the reception were: yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committte; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien and nieh jung-chen, vice-chairmen of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen and wu teh, members of the c.p.c. central committee; teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme and chou chien-jen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and vice-chairman of the national defence council; hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the national committee of the c.p.p.c.c. and hsiao ching-kuang, su yu and wang shu-sheng, vice-ministers of national defence.

among the guests were:

the vacationist group of the korean people's army with lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, as its leader, and major general chong gyong sik, as its deputy leader;

thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china and military attaches of various embassies in peking and their wives.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity for victory. comrade yeh chien-ying proposed a toast. he extended a warm welcome and sincere thanks to the guests, friends and comrades present at the reception. he toasted the health and long life of chairman mao, the founder and commander of the chinese people's liberation army and the great leader of the chinese people, the brilliant victories the p.l.a. has scored in the past 46 years, and the friendship between the peoples of all countries in the world. representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and those from literary, art and sports circles chatted about the excellent situation at home and abroad. they said that they were determined to unite more closely under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader, heighten their vigilance and enhance their preparedness against war, and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction. as the reception proceeded, the band played "wish chairman mao a long life", "the people's army is loyal to the party", "march of the chinese people's liberation army", "ode to the socialist motherland", "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" and other songs.

attending the reception were also:

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units, the peking garrison and other departments concerned, including chang tsai-chien, hsiang chung-hua, peng shao-hui, li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, chang chih-ming, chang tien-yun, chang ling-pin, feng yung-shun, chang hsien-yueh, lu nan-chiao, chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, tao lu-chia, kao wei-sung, chai yi-tung, chung chih-ping, chien hsueh-sen, chu kuang-ya, lo yuan-fa, li tsai-shan, fang chiang, su chen-hua, wang hung-kun, wang wan-lin, ma ning, fu chuan-tso, tu yu-fu, chang ta-chih, li hsin, yu ching-shan, fu hsien-hui, yao kuo-min, li chia-yi, li chen, hu chi-tsai, chou shih-chung, huang wen-ming, sung wei-shih, lo hua-sheng, tang liang, hsiao ke, sung shih-lun, wang hsin-ting, teng hai-ching, chen jen-hung, wu chung, yang chun-sheng, chen chi-han, hsu li-ching, liang pi-yeh, li hsueh-san, li yao, tung chi-wu and chai cheng-wen;

head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee keng piao, foreign minister chi peng-fei, and other leading members of the two departments feng hsuan, chang hsiang-shan, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, fu hao, yu chan and chang wen-chin;

representatives of the p.l.a. combat heroes, militiamen and families of servicemen and martyrs, including ting chih-hui, shih tien-ting, li yung-tai, kuo chung-tien, yen chung-yu, yin ming-teh, ting yun-hsia, chiao wei-hsin and chang yu-min; and

representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, art workers and sportsmen in peking, including chao shu-chen, pai shu-mao, yin wei-chen, chen yung-hsiang, yuan shih-hai, chien chiang, chang tung-liang, lu ting and tien wen-hui.

MILITIA

Chinese Militiamen Work Hard, Train Hard

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

chinese militiamen on the frontiers as well as in industrial enterprises and people's communes take an active part in the defence of the country by strengthening their preparedness against war. they also serve as a shock force in production.

militiamen of various nationalities in the southeastern coastal areas and the frontier regions in northeast, northwest and southwest china are defending the motherland with the people's liberation army.

on the fukien front, militiamen stand sentinel or go on patrols with the armymen at night, no matter how busy they are during the day. at any suspicious sign, they sail out and search the sea with armymen.

the militia company in a border village of aini people in southwestern yunnan province is outstanding. every bamboo hut there is an outpost against enemy agents. one day, an old militiaman on his way back from collecting firewood met a suspicious stranger who was wandering around. he "invited" the stranger to his hut and offered him tea, while sending his son to report to the militia company headquarters. after cross-examination, it was found that the stranger was a man engaged in sabotage activities.

militia units in many places have carried out small-scale military training. the well-known militia battalion of the liuchuang production brigade of honan province has trained very hard, even during busy farming seasons. during the war of liberation, the local militiamen in co-ordination with the p.l.a. undertook an offensive against the onmarching kuomintang reactionary troops. the militiamen swam across the yellow river with four dried gourds bound together on their backs as floats, and four of these gourds are on exhibition at the chinese people's revolutionary military museum in peking. keeping to the tradition, the local militiawomen now often swim across the river with

gourds on their backs and do shooting and hand grenade throwing exercises in the water. all members of the militia battalion are crack marksmen.

the young militiamen of the "white horse company" of the west uchumucin banner in inner mongolia step up training every year after the lambing season. they have become very skilled at shooting from horseback or cavalry charges with swords. the commune once called an unannounced military exercise. the mounted riflemen scattered on the pastureland assembled in a few minutes.

guided by local party organizations, many militia units have also become outstanding in production. one of these is the women's militia platoon named after the famous heroine liu hu-lan in yunchouhsi village of shansi province. twentysix years ago, liu hu-lan remained staunch and resolute before the kuomintang reactionary troops who decapitated her. chairman mao said of the 15 year-old heroine: "a great life exclamation a glorious death exclamation" the liu hu-lan women's militia platoon displays the fighting spirit of liu hu-lan both in production and in training. one winter, men had left for water conservancy construction, and the platoon organized local women to prepare all the compost. the militiawomen train hard, in the dead of winter and the heat of summer. they crawl on the ice doing rifle practice and learn to throw grenades under the scorching sun.

many militia units in the hilly areas of coastal fukien province play an important part in land reclamation. one team of 24 militiawomen in lungchi county has in the past ten years opened up four desolate hills and afforested some 700 hectares of land. last year they harvested 26 tons of grain from reclaimed land.

Woman Militia Platoon on South China Sea Coast

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 1, 1973)

a fisherwomen's militia platoon in yamen on the south china sea coast trains hard while taking part in production, in line with chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". it is known around as "the red detachment of women in yamen."

the platoon is formed by women of the yanan commune in hsinhui county, kwangtung province. it takes regular part in military training, such as attacking tanks, shooting, hand grenade throwing, blasting, bayonet fighting, swimming with full pack and first-aid. sometimes it

takes part in military exercises held jointly by several production brigades along the coast or on the hill.

the militiawomen take every opportunity at sea to improve their military skill. when militia squad leader kuo chin-hsiao found that she could only cover a short distance in grenade throwing, she paid attention to improving her arm strength by lifting heavy loads, chains or even the anchor. while at sea, she practised with a hand grenade tied to the boat with a long rope. soon she could cover 40 metres. in order to hit a floating target accurately from the heavily tossing boat, the women took aim by the sails or birds in flight during the day, and by the stars and lights on fishing boats at night.

the women take turns with men to stand guard or go on patrol after work. they have not missed a single shift and were commended on several occasions. former platoon leader kuo chun, now in her fifties, has been cited for her contributions to coastal defence. she continues to take part in militia activities. after a day's work, she sometimes joins the young women in standing sentinel. she often organizes the women to study marxist works and tells them about the society in the past and at present, so as to help them raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and increase their vigilance and preparedness against war.

the platoon is also active as a shock force in production. it volunteered to take part in deep-sea fishing in 1966 and the brigade party branch approved. after overcoming one difficulty after another, the militia women became accustomed to life at sea and have since done their share in developing the brigade's fishery production. fish output reached an all-time high last year and showed another increase of 62 per cent in the first quarter of this year over the corresponding 1972 period.

when hsinhui county started construction of a hydro-electric power station in may 1970, a woman squad leader under the platoon organized a group of girls to go uphill to cut stones for the project. they were called "the iron girls" by the people for their outstanding work. recently the group went to reclaim hilly land to grow grain and fruit trees.

the platoon leader, 24-year-old chen tien-huan, joined the communist party during the cultural revolution. educated by the party, she has matured rapidly and was elected to the commune party committee and the fishing brigade party branch.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Rapid Industrial Expansion in North China Province

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Aug. 1, 1973)

north china's shansi province reports a 9.5 per cent increase in gross industrial output in the first half of this year over the corresponding period of last year.

output of steel rose 8.6 per cent, rolled steel 13.5 per cent, coal 5.4 per cent and electricity 14.3 per cent. increases in mining and metallurgical equipment, cranes and machine tools ranged from 21.9 to 56.3 per cent.

for agriculture, chemical fertilizer output went up 40.7 per cent, chemical insecticides 14 per cent, diesel engines 90.4 per cent, tractors 242 per cent, walking tractors 78.5 per cent and pumps 57.6 per cent.

seventyeight new light industrial products were trial-produced or went into full-scale production in the first five months of this year.

the workers in the province used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to criticize the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they also carried out the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. this promoted production.

they began a mass movement to increase production and practise economy. the party committee of the no. 3 steel plant of the taiyuan iron and steel company, which surpassed the designed steel output capacity by a big margin last year, aroused the masses to discuss whether they could turn out more. workers said it was possible. through technical innovations they shortened the time for a heat of steel by 40 minutes and reduced the consumption of raw material and electricity. this enabled them to fulfil the semi-annual plan 28 days ahead of schedule.

leading comrades at various levels took the lead in grasping revolution and promoting production. leaders of the yangchuan mining administration and each mine under it joined the miners in the pits. workers, technicians and cadres worked together to make technical innovations. as a result, the average coal output of the 39 work faces under the administration rose rapidly, by as much as 12.1 per cent last may compared with the same 1972 period.

a work team under the hsishan mining administration set a monthly tunnelling record of 1,032.9 metres last january. leading members of party organizations helped the team sum up the experience and spread it to the whole mining administration. they jointly worked out methods to keep raising the rate. the team set another record last may by tunnelling over 2,154.3 metres.

many projects were built in the first half of this year, including two coal mines, two power generating sets and four county-run chemical fertilizer factories.

TIBET

Tibetan People's Commune Gets Good Results in Grain and Livestock

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jul. 31, 1973)

a tibetan people's commune has topped the three tons per hectare target set in the natonal programme for agricultural development for the region every year since its formation in 1966. the number of sheep has risen 53.6 per cent, with an annual rate of 8.9 per cent increase.

the mapu people's commune in the chiungchieh county of the tibet autonomous region has favourable conditions for agriculture and livestock. the commune party branch organized the cadres and commune members repeatedly to study chairman mao's teachings: "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and "agriculture and livestock depend on and promote each other". a leading member of the party branch took charge of livestock breeding, and a team leader was assigned the same job in each production team. measures were taken to help herdsmen make effective use of the grassland, which was divided into winter-spring and summer-autumn grazing grounds according to natural conditions. the sheep were grazed in flocks according to their age and health in various seasons. all this brought a rapid increase in livestock.

the herdsmen conducted scientific experiments to improve the local breeds. they crossbred the local ewe with the sinkiang fine-wool ram to obtain a new breed, already in the sixth generation, which is big and fat and gives much fine wool.

the expansion of livestock production provided more organic fertilizer for agriculture. the commune got a good harvest in 1966, the year it was set up, with per-

hectare yield topping three tons. the yield reached 3.3 tons per hectare in 1972 despite a serious drought. a good harvest is in sight this year.

the commune's collective economy grows year after year, and the livelihood of the commune members improves. of the 109 households in the commune, 85 have bank savings, totalling more than 60,000 yuan (r.m.b.). the grain reserves for households amount to 7.5 tons while the commune has over 30 tons in reserve. the commune has bought many horse carts and farm machines in recent years.

SPORTS

Chinese Swimmers Break Ten National Records

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

ten national records were cracked by chinese swimmers at an exhibition contest held here last weekend to mark china's army day.

in the men's 200 metres backstroke event staged on july 27, pai pao-cheng from peking and chen chin-hui from kwangtung clocked two minutes 20.9 seconds and two minutes 22.7 seconds respectively, improving on the listed national record of two minutes 23.7 seconds.

another kwangtung swimmer lo chao-ying broke the national record of two minutes 16.8 seconds in the men's 200 metres butterflystroke event with a time of two minutes 13.3 seconds.

ting yu-tsai, also from kwangtung, clipped 0.3 second off the national record of two minutes 32.2 seconds in the men's 200 metres breaststroke event.

the men's 1,500 metres freestyle record of 18 minutes 10 seconds flat was cracked by li chien-min from tientsin and yeh sung-yang from kwangtung, timed at 17 minutes 38.6 seconds and 18 minutes 2.6 seconds respectively. li chien-min was accredited with a double success for finishing the first 800 metres in nine minutes 26.2 seconds, trimming 3.6 seconds off the listed record for the separate 800 metres event.

on july 28, tseng kuei-ying from kiangsu and shanghai entrant lo yueh-ming toppled the listed record of five minutes 8.2 seconds in the women's 400 metres freestyle event, returning five minutes flat and five minutes 3.9 seconds.

another shanghai girl, ying ching-li, registered two minutes 43.3 seconds in the women's 200 metres backstroke event, breaking the national record of two minutes 45.3 seconds.

in the men's 400 metres individual medley race, lo chao-ying from kwangtung splashed to finish in five minutes 1.6 seconds, knocking a full 7.1 seconds off the official record.

two new results were chalked up in the relay races -- four minutes 53.7 seconds in the women's 400 metres medley relay by a joint team made up of ying ching-li and chou chen-yi of shanghai, li li-fen of heilungkiang and tseng kuei-ying of kiangsu (the listed record being four minutes 58 seconds) and eight minutes 33.1 seconds in the men's 800 metres freestyle relay by a joint team composed of yao cheng-chieh of heilungkiang, kuo chien-chiang of kwangtung, li chien-min of tientsin and ku yun-fang of shanghai (the listed record being eight minutes 35.5 seconds).

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Marks Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 31, 1973)

the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was warmly celebrated at a meeting held by the albanian ministry of people's defence here yesterday.

the meeting was attended by halim ramohito, deputy chief of the political department, and mendu backa, deputy chief of the general staff, of the albanian people's army; ksenofon nushi, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; misto treska, chairman of the committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; representatives of the tirana garrison; and workers and functionaries of plants and other industrial establishments.

present also were hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim, and wu hao-chih, military attache, of the chinese embassy here.

deputy chief of the general staff mendu backa and military attache wu hao-chih spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, comrade backa first gave an account of the brilliant course traversed by the chinese people's liberation army in the past 46 years.

he said that the fraternal chinese people's liberation army, nurtured by the revolutionary ideas and theory of the chinese communist party and comrade mao tsetung, has been steadily developed and strengthened, and has become a great revolutionary army.

he said: "in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people's liberation army stood firmly at the forefront of the struggle for defending chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist line and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. in this revolution, it has grown stronger and become more revolutionized, further tempered in the ideological, political and military fields."

he said: "our two marxist-leninist parties and our great leaders, comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung, have fostered our profound revolutionary friendship, a friendship between the peoples and firmly based on

marxism-leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism, a friendship most precious to our two peoples."

in his speech comrade wu hao-chih first extended revolutionary salute to the albanian people's army on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

he said: "the albanian people's army was founded by the great leader comrade enver hoxha and the albanian party of labour and is a heroic army armed with marxism-leninism". he continued: "since the liberation of the whole country, the albanian army and people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, defying brute force and fighting valiantly, have repeatedly smashed the subversion and sabotages of imperialism and social-imperialism, thus making outstanding contributions to the defence of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of the socialist fatherland."

in conclusion, he warmly praised the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of china and albania. he said: "the two parties, peoples and armies of china and albania are dear brothers and comrades-in-arms. the great friendship and militant unity between china and albania have been personally cultivated by the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao and the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha and are built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. therefore, they are indestructible and lasting."

the speeches of comrade backa and comrade wu hao-chih were frequently interrupted by warm applause and cheers of "enver-mao tsetung" and "friendship is the guarantee".

chinese documentaries were shown after the meeting.

on july 25, the albanian people's army units stationed in shkodra also met to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army. wu hao-chih was present at the rally.

Chinese Military Attache in Albania Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 31, 1973)

a reception was given here this evening by wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were a. kellezi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, chairman of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; b. balluku, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and concurrently minister of national defence; k. hazbiu, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of the interior; m. myftiu, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and first secretary of the tirana district party committee; xh. spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; h. cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army; and n. nase, minister of foreign affairs.

present also were diplomatic envoys of some countries to albania.

hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and representatives of chinese engineers and technicians working in albania attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the exhibition group of the chinese economic and trade exhibitions in argentina and denmark, left here for buenos aires by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu feng-chun and cheng hua-min.

present were e. ros, charge d'affaires ad interim, and a.t. audisio, economic counsellor, of the argentine embassy, and jorgen blangsted reimers, first secretary of the danish embassy here.

Argentine Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

argentine minister of finance jose b. gelbard yesterday received chinese ambassador to argentina cheng wei-chih and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from buenos aires.

present on the occasion was sun hsien-fan, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in argentina.

argentine minister of the interior benito pedro llambi gave a lunch for the chinese ambassador on july 23.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

NUFC Peking Committee Hails Cambodian National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

the peking committee of the national united front of cambodia held a grand meeting here on july 26 to hail the national congress held in the cambodian liberated area from july 19 to 21 and support the july 21 statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia, according to aki.

attending the meeting were the members of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, ministers, vice-ministers and diplomatic officials of the royal government of national union of cambodia, all in peking; as well as the members of the n.u.f.c. who were on missions in the people's republic of china.

the resolution adopted at the meeting said: "the holding of the national congress constitutes a manifestation of the great strength of unity and struggle of the cambodian nation and people. it proves the spirit of independence of the cambodian popular and national liberation movement, and the fact that it is its own master and master of the destiny of its own country, with no adherence whatever to a foreign country.

the resolution said: "we unreservedly support the july 21, 1973 statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia which expounds to the world the objective of the present struggle of the cambodian nation and people." "this statement has indicated to the world that the cambodian problem has nothing to do with any person, country or big power other than the nation, the people, the national united front, the royal government of national union and the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia. our cause and our position on the settlement of the cambodian problem are just and benefit by the active support of 40 countries and the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world, the american people included.

the resolution strongly condemned u.s. imperialism and its lackeys inside and outside cambodia for their war escalations against cambodia and their multiple manoeuvres aimed at deceiving public at home and abroad.

it expressed the deepest respect, greatest admiration and pride for the noble revolutionary heroism and the lofty spirit of sacrifice of the cambodian people and their combatants and cadres, and for their great and brilliant victories continuously won over the enemy.

the resolution reiterated the stand of firm struggle and expressed the determination to hold high the banner of launching offensives against the enemy in the spirit of no compromise and no-retreat, till the complete realization of the five-points of the march 23, 1970 declaration issued by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, so that the u.s. imperialists and all their lackeys outside cambodia would cease their aggression and bombings in cambodia and withdraw all their troops and military personnel from the country, the cambodian people could settle their internal affairs without foreign intervention and overthrow the phnompenh traitors and their regime, and the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman and the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister and khieu samphan as deputy prime minister might lead an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign, democratic and prosperous new cambodia with territorial integrity.

the resolution concluded, "we are resolved to strengthen the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity with the people of china, viet nam, laos and korea and all other peace- and justice-loving people including the american people."

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Leaves Peking for Luta

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, madame n'gouabi and other distinguished congolese guests left here by air this morning for luta, a coastal city in northeast china, in the company of premier chou en-lai.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh and a crowd of 5,000.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport, which flew the national flags of china and the congo. the band played the national anthems of the congo and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, president marien n'gouabi reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when president and madame n'gouabi walked round to bid farewell to the well-wishers, the latter beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and colourful streamers, and sang and danced to give a warm send-off to the distinguished congolese guests. people shouted slogans to pledge firm support for the just struggle of the congolese people in defending their national independence and state sovereignty and to express the hope that the friendship between the chinese and congolese people would constantly grow and be consolidated. president marien n'gouabi repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement and stopped time and again to shake hands with the well-wishers.

among those accompanying president and madame n'gouabi on the visit to luta are chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry ho kung-kai and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien.

congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende went with president and madame n'gouabi to luta.

also present at the airport were:

thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang and lo shu-chang;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee yang chieh, chen mu-hua, chou hua-min, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, ku ming, hsiao peng, tu hsing-yuan, chao lan, li shih-an, wang hai-jung, teng kang, chin chao, ting hsueh-sung and wang hsiao-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were present.

Congolese President Arrives in Luta

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 31, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and madame n'gouabi, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, arrived for a friendly visit in luta city of northeast china's liaoning province by special plane from peking this morning and were given a warm welcome.

the distinguished congolese guests who are with the president on the visit are children of president n'gouabi, leading members of the congolese government, army, party of labour and mass organizations and congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende.

the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and p.l.a. units stationed in luta hsuan shih-ming, tsui jung-han, tseng yu and tsao kuo-chen.

the airport of this seaside city today flew the national flags of china and the congo. as president and madame n'gouabi alighted from the plane amidst the beating of drums and gongs and cheers, chen hsi-lien, liu teh-tsai and others stepped forward and shook hands cordially with the distinguished guests. president and madame n'gouabi then walked round to meet the more than two thousand welcomers at the airport. waving multi-colour streamers and bouquets, young people presented a joyous dance of welcome. the people repeatedly cheered: "a warm welcome to president n'gouabi exclamation" "a warm welcome to the distinguished congolese guests exclamation" "we firmly support the just struggle of the congolese people to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and congolese people exclamation" beaming with joy, president n'gouabi clapped his hands in acknowledgement of the warm welcome and stopped time and again to shake hands cordially with welcomers.

also accompanying the distinguished guests to luta are chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao and chinese ambassador to the congo lu chih-hsien and his wife chu chih-chien.

Congolese President N'Gouabi Feted in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 31, 1973)

the liaoning provincial and luta municipal revolutionary committees gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, madame n'gouabi and the other distinguished congolese guests.

attending were premier chou en-lai, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee chen hsi-lien and his wife wang hsuan-mei, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee liu teh-tsai, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying and his wife wang hao.

among the guest was congolese ambassador to china pascal ockyemba-morlende who is accompanying the president on his visit.

chen hsi-lien and president n'gouabi spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, chen hsi-lien said president n'gouabi's visit to luta city is a tremendous encouragement to the people of the province. "china and the congo are developing countries. the common struggle to oppose imperialism and hegemonism, and to safeguard national independence and build their respective countries has linked our two peoples closely together," he said. chen hsi-lien asked president n'gouabi to bring the high respects and cordial regards of the people of liaoning province to the congolese people.

president n'gouabi warmly conveyed the fraternal and friendly regards of the congolese people to the people of liaoning. he said: "we have come here to consolidate the close links that exist between the people's republic of china and the people's republic of the congo, the links that should become more and more excellent.

"it is in luta that our official visit to the people's republic of china will end. i must say how happy we feel about our visit.

"since we set our foot on the soil of your country, we have met with an enthusiastic and fraternal welcome wherever we went.

"our visit to china has been very fruitful.

"such contacts among the peoples of the third world, the peoples of asia, africa and latin america who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all evil forces, should continue so that we shall be able to liberate the territories still under the colonial domination and organize ourselves for a more effective struggle against all attempts of domination and control."

at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and congolese people, the guests and hosts drank many toasts, wishing that the afro-asian peoples would get united and achieve new constant victories in their struggle.

president marien n'gouabi this afternoon visited the lushun harbour in the company of premier chou en-lai and chen hsi-lien and was warmly welcomed.

President and Madame N'Gouabi Leave Luta for Korea

(NCNA-English Luta, Aug. 1, 1973)

major marien n'gouabi, president and head of state of the people's republic of the congo, and madame n'gouabi left luta by special plane this morning for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea after successfully completing their state visit to china.

president n'gouabi's children and the leading members of the congolese government, army, party of labour and mass organizations, who are accompanying the president on the current tour, left by the same plane.

among those giving them a warm send-off at the airport were premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao; and

chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, p.l.a. units stationed in luta and other departments concerned hsuan shih-ming, tsui jung-han, tseng yu, tsao kuo-chen, yang kuo-hsi, tang hung-kuang, kan wei-han, sun hung-chih and li chao-lin.

talien airport today flew the national flags of china and the congo. filled with friendly feelings for the congolese people, more than 2,000 citizens here gathered at the airport to give an enthusiastic send-off to the distinguished congolese guests. as president and madame n'gouabi bade good-bye to the well-wishers, the bunting and bouquet waving crowd reciprocated with deafening shouts of slogans congratulating the distinguished congolese guests on the success of their china tour. president n'gouabi hugged premier chou en-lai and chairman chen hsi-lien warmly before boarding the plane.

ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to the congo, and his wife chu chih-chien were also present at the airport to see off the conglese president and his party.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Maritime Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

the french maritime delegation led by pierre leonard, director of commercial fleet and naval equipment of the ministry of transport, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to peking.

after its arrival here on july 25, the delegation had discussions with the chinese department concerned on the agreement on maritime navigation between china and france.

yu mei, chinese vice-minister of communications, met the delegation and gave a banquet in its honour.

the delegation took time out to tour the palace museum, the great wall and the ming tombs in peking.

the french guests were seen off at the airport by wang pao-shan, director of the bureau of water transport of the chinese ministry of communications, and robert sanson, commercial counsellor of the french embassy here.

Alain Peyrefitte Visits Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition

(NCNA-English Paris, Jul. 30, 1973)

alain peyrefitte, french minister in charge of administrative reforms, and madame peyrefitte visited the chinese unearthed relics exhibition here today in the company of chinese ambassador to france tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching.

the french minister showed great interest in the objects on display in the petit palais museum.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Noted Icelandic Actress and Her Husband Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

two icelandic friends, noted actress kristbjorg p. kjeld and her husband guomundur steinsson, left peking today to continue their visits in other parts of the country before returning home.

the icelandic friends arrived in china on july 15 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they toured kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan before coming to peking.

during their stay here, kjeld and steinsson visited factories, a rural people's commune and a kindergarten and went sightseeing round the town. they also paid visits to the central philharmonic society and the capital theatre, attended theatrical performances and had contacts and talks with chinese writers and artists. they were guests of honour at a dinner given by li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ministry of People's Armed Forces Holds Meeting to Mark Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 31, 1973)

the korean ministry of people's armed forces held a meeting here yesterday to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the officers and men present at the meeting were colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; lieutenant general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the kpa; major general han yong ok, vice-director of the general political bureau of the kpa; and other generals of the kpa.

invited there were li yun-chuan, ambassador, and wang yu-chih, military attache, and staff members, of the the chinese embassy in pyongyang.

speaking at the meeting, lieutenant general pak jung guk first of all extended warm greetings and militant regards to the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. he said: "in recent years, the chinese people's liberation army has taken an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, smashed the revisionist attempt to restore capitalism in china and further strengthened the revolutionary position, thus facilitating further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

he said: "china has on many occasions conducted successful nuclear tests and launched man-made earth satellites. this has dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists indulged in nuclear blackmail and monopoly. this is a great victory of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army in developing advanced science and technology and strengthening the country's defence strength."

he said: "our people and people's army are very glad to see the successes which the fraternal chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army have won while building up their national economic strength and national defence power. we take these successes as our own. we warmly hail them. also we would like to give our resolute support to the chinese people for their struggle to liberate taiwan."

referring to the efforts of the korean people and commanders and fighters of the people's army for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, lieutenant general pak jung guk said: "the chinese government and people are the first to express support for the five-point programme expounded by our people's great leader comrade kim il sung for reunification of the fatherland. this is a great encouragement to the just struggle of our people."

concluding his speech, he said: "the officers and men of our people's army always treasure our friendship and solidarity with the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, we will make all efforts in the future to further strengthen the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of korea and china. we will fight forever along side of the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in the struggle against imperialism and for victory of socialism."

chinese military attache wang yu-chih in his speech first of all extended most cordial regards and highest respects of all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army to the officers and men of the korean people's army.

he said: "the korean people's army is a heroic army founded by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and armed with marxism-leninism." he added: "the chinese people's liberation army is infinitely rejoiced over the brilliant successes which the korean people and people's army have achieved. we greatly admire the undaunted heroism and revolutionary spirit of the korean people and people's army and sincerely wish them greater success in their future revolutionary struggle."

wang yu-chih said that the chinese people's liberation army firmly support the five-point programme for independent, peaceful reunification of korea put forward by comrade kim il sung.

he concluded: "the chinese people's liberation army has all along held dear the friendship and solidarity with the korean people and people's army, and will firmly unite with the korean people and people's army as they always do. they will fight together with them in the common revolutionary struggle until final victory is won."

the meeting is permeated with an atmosphere of the blood-cemented great friendship and militant solidarity of the two peoples and armies of korea and china.

Chinese Military Attache in Pyongyang Gives Reception on 46th Anniversary of Chinese People's Liberation Army

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 31, 1973)

wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were colonel general han ik su, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army, kim gyong ryon, minister of finance and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and leading members of various ministries, the people's army and pyongyang city.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies here were also present.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, chinese engineering and technical personnel and representatives of chinese residents in korea were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts proposed toasts to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and armies of the two countries.

Korean Army Vacationist Group Visits PLA Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1973)

the visiting vacationist group of the korean people's army led by its leader lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the korean people's armed forces, and deputy leader major general chong gyong sik, today paid a visit to a unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army. it was accompanied by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a., and hsiao wen-chiu, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

the korean comrades-in-arms were given an account of the history and the building of the army unit and then were shown around to see a company's club and barracks, a food-stuffs processing workshop, a pharmaceutical workshop and a clock repairing shop run by cadres' family members. they also watched a military skill show and theatrical items presented by the fighters spare-time art troupe. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed wherever they went. the fighters expressed their feelings this way: the korean comrades-in-arms, coming on our army day, brought us the profound friendship of the korean people's army and this is a great encouragement to us.

the korean comrades-in-arms happily extended their festival greetings to the commanders and fighters of the unit and wished them still bigger victories under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building.

the comrades of the vacationist group, accompanied by deputy chief of general staff hsiang chung-hua, and chen hsien-jui, political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, this evening attended a music and dance programme presented by the art ensemble of the p.l.a. peking units.

the korean comrades in the past few days visited a factory and an art and craft exhibition and toured the great wall and tingling (one of the ming tombs).

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Friendly Visiting Group Left Wellington for Home

(NCNA-English Wellington, Jul. 31, 1973)

the chinese friendly visiting group with yueh tai-heng as leader and tang kai as deputy leader left here for home by air this morning after ending a two-week visit to new zealand.

the group was seen off at the airport by roy evans, national president, j.f. ewen, national secretary, of the new zealand-china society, and leading members of the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society, as well as many other new zealand friends.

during their stay in new zealand, the chinese guests toured wellington, auckland, whangarei, hamilton and other cities, and visited farms, factories, schools, museums as well as scenic spots.

everywhere they went, they were given a warm welcome by local branches of the new zealand-china society and local officials including mayors and members of parliament, as well as friends from all walks of life and overseas chinese.

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chieng gave a reception for the group here yesterday.

Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Wellington, Aug. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei chien-chang gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among 300 guests were minister of defence, war pensions and rehabilitation of new zealand a.j. faulkner and other five ministers of the new zealand government, chief of the defence staff lieutenant general r.j.h. webb, chief justice sir richard wild, speaker of parliament s.a. whitehead, former prime minister sir keith holyoake, other high-ranking officers, government officials and members of parliament.

general secretary of the national committee of the communist party of new zealand v.g. wilcox, national president

of the new zealand-china society roy evans as well as many prominent figures of various circles of new zealand were also present.

present also were heads and military attaches of diplomatic missions and consulates of many countries in new zealand.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian National Defense Ministry Marks Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 31, 1973)

a grand meeting was held by the romanian ministry of national defence here yesterday to warmly celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the several hundred people present at the meeting were major general constantin oprita, vice-minister of national defence and concurrently secretary of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces, lieutenant general octavian orban, first deputy chief of the general staff, and other high-ranking officers of the romanian armed forces.

lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and li yung-chih, military attache, of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

major general oprita and li yung-chih spoke at the meeting.

major general oprita said: "the chinese people's liberation army was born in the struggle for national and social liberation. for a long period it has gone through a protracted and glorious course of struggle."

he continued: "today the chinese p.l.a. is vigilantly defending the revolutionary gains of the chinese people. it is also making positive contributions to the cause of socialist construction of the people's republic of china and the training of the chinese people for the defence of their motherland."

he said: "a relationship of cordial, friendship and cooperation has been established between the people of romania and china. this relationship is based on marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism,

respect for national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and comradely mutual help. it has made constant progress in the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and military fields."

he said: "we note with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the armed forces of the romanian socialist republic and the chinese people's liberation army are now being steadily strengthened on the basis of the firm relationship between the people of our two countries."

finally, on behalf of all members of the romanian armed forces, major general oprita extended a militant salute to all officers and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. he wished them new successes in military training, the defence of the chinese people's revolutionary gains and creative labour, and in the struggle against any imperialist act of aggression.

speaking in reply, chinese military attache li yung-chih gave an account of the brilliant course of fighting traversed by the chinese people's liberation army. he said: "the romanian people's army born in the great struggle for the liberation of the motherland has inherited and developed the romanian people's glorious revolutionary tradition and won important victories in the struggle to defend the motherland, against imperialist interference, aggression and intimidation and for building socialism, thus contributing immensely to the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty and to rendering support to national construction."

he said: "the chinese people and their army heartily rejoice at the outstanding achievements of the romanian people and their army. we wish the romanian people and their army still greater victory in the cause of defending and building their motherland under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu."

he said: "deep friendship has been formed between the chinese and romanian people and their armies through their mutual sympathy, mutual support and mutual respect in protracted revolutionary struggles and socialist construction. we highly treasure this great friendship between the people and armies of our two countries based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism."

the chinese military attache said in conclusion: "we are deeply convinced that in the days to come, the revolutionary friendship and fraternal cooperation between the armies of china and romania will be further strengthened and developed."

the speeches of major general oprita and li yun-chih drew warm applause.

after the meeting, all the participants saw a "photo exhibition on the life and training of the chinese people's liberation armymen" and the chinese feature film "surprise attack."

a meeting to mark the same occasion was held by a unit of the romanian armed forces in predeal on july 27. 500 officers and fighters of the unit attended the meeting. present also at the meeting were lu chi-hsin and li yung-chih.

Chinese Army Day Reception in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 31, 1973)

li yung-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in romania, gave a reception here this evening, celebrating the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were major general constantin oprita, vice-minister of national defence and secretary of the supreme political council of the romanian armed forces; lieutenant general octavian orban, first deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces; dumitru turcus, deputy director of a department under the central committee of the romanian communist party; and nicolae ghenea, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to romania.

lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Peking Men's Basketball Team Leaves Dakar

(NCNA-English Dakar, Jul. 31, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team left here for a friendly visit to mauritania today on the conclusion of its friendly visit to senegal.

during their stay in senegal, the chinese players toured dakar, thies and st. louis. they were received by leaders of departments concerned and the governors of thies and st. louis. they played friendly matches with senegalese national and regional teams. the chinese visitors were warmly welcomed by the senegalese people.

the secretariat of state of the senegalese youth and sports gave a banquet in honour of the chinese team on july 29 and the same was done by chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan on july 30.

the chinese team arrived in senegal on july 20.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 31, 1973)

nguyen chanh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party arrived in peking by train today.

the vietnamese guests were greeted at the railway station by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, lu kuei, deputy head of the armament department of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including comrades wang pin, yang jung-chieh and tsui ping.

also present were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, and d.r.v.n. embassy officials le quang tuong and nguyen dong.

Vietnam Navy Command Greets Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jul. 31, 1973)

the navy command of the viet nam people's army held a meeting yesterday, jubilantly celebrating the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

more than 300 people attended the meeting and among them were leading members of the naval force of the viet nam people's army senior colonel hoang tra and colonel hoang huu thai and representatives of the combat heroes of the naval force.

military attache chang hsiu-shan and deputy military attaches ma chun-tu and liu huan-pu of the chinese embassy here were present.

senior colonel hoang tra and military attache chang hsiu-shan spoke at the meeting.

senior colonel hoang tra said: "the chinese people's liberation army, under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, is getting stronger and stronger. it has gone through a glorious course of fighting with brilliant exploits. after the establishment of new china, the chinese people's liberation army, developing its glorious tradition, has made great achievements in building a powerful socialist fatherland and a modern national defence. it has made important contributions to peace in asia and in the rest of the world."

he said: "the vietnamese people and the viet nam people's armed forces resolutely support the just struggle of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army in liberating taiwan, an integral sacred territory of the people's republic of china. we are firmly convinced that this just struggle will certainly win final victory."

senior hoang tra highly praised the great friendship and the militant solidarity established between the viet nam people's army and the chinese people's liberation army in their common revolutionary struggle.

military attache chang hsiu-shan gave an account of the glorious course of struggle of the chinese people's liberation army and its achievements in the movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. he lauded the vietnamese army and people for their great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chang hsiu-shan said, "since the end of the viet nam war, the vietnamese revolution has entered a new period. in the past several months, the vietnamese people made unremitting efforts for the thorough implementation of

the paris agreement. we believe that the vietnamese people will surely win complete victory in their just cause, no matter how difficult their struggle may become or whatever sabotage and troubles the reactionary forces may make."

he said that the chinese people will, as always, side with the fraternal people of viet nam and other indochinese countries, unswervingly carry out their proletarian internationalist duty, and support and assist with might and main the just cause of the vietnamese people and other indochinese people.

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Vietnam Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 1, 1973)

chang hsiu-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in viet nam gave a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present were political bureau member of the viet nam workers' party central committee and chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army colonel general van tien dung, deputy head of the general political department of the v.n.p.a. major general pham ngoc mau, commander of the people's armed security forces major general pham kiet, director of the premier's office phan my, vice-foreign minister hoang van tien and other high-ranking officers and officials. representatives of combat heroes of the people's army and militia were also present.

attending the reception was also truong cong dong, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries were also present.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy chiu li-hsing was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

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